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ABSTRACT

This handbook was primarily designed to inform employers of selective service and military policies, so that their responsibilities to the military liability of their employees may be exercised effectively. Six steps were recommended for employers in executing their responsibilities. The information for employers which is issued by the Selective Service System was reproduced. Anticipated questions by employers relative to the following topics were answered: (1) selective service classifications, (2) student deferments, (3) occupational deferments, (4) appeal procedures, (5) reservists, (6) physical examinations, and (7) order of consideration. The Department of Commerce's list of essential activities and the Department of Labor's list of critical occupations were identified and defined. Nine sample forms used in communicating selective service information were also included. (RR)

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selective service and military policies on
CLASSIFICATION, DEFERMENT, AND DELAY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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ENGINEERING MANPOWER COMMISSION
of Engineers Joint Council

THIRD EDITION

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selective service and military policies on CLASSIFICATION, DEFERMENT, AND DELAY

prepared by
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and
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of Engineers Joint Council
345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

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Foreword

The third revision of **Selective Service and Military Policies on Classification, Deferment and Delay** brings up to date the handbook last published by the Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council in March 1966. This revision, like the earlier publications, is designed primarily for use by employers, and covers Selective Service and military procedures on classification, deferment and delay.

It covers in some detail the regulations and forms which the corporate director of personnel is likely to encounter in effectively exercising his organizational responsibility with respect to the military liability of employees.

A companion handbook, **Employer's Inventory of Critical Manpower,** will be revised and republished when the Director of Selective Service, on advice of the National Security Council, issues the new List of Critical Skills and Essential Occupations pursuant to section 4(g) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. The present edition of the **Employer's Inventory** may be used until that time. The **Employer's Inventory** provides an effective method for analyzing the military liability of employees and should be used in conjunction with this handbook to minimize personnel disruptions caused by Selective Service and military obligations.

CLIFFORD H. DOOLITTLE, Chairman
Engineering Manpower Commission
of Engineers Joint Council

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The Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council

The Engineering Manpower Commission was organized in 1951 as part of Engineers Joint Council at the request of the Office of Defense Mobilization of the United States Government. Its Commissioners are appointed by Engineers Joint Council and serve as a focus for national technological manpower problems.

The Commission's program is carried out through the collection, analysis, and publication of significant data on engineering manpower, as well as the development of programs and policies designed to acquaint the public with the importance of engineering to the national welfare.

The Engineering Manpower Commission is charged with the responsibility of developing programs to aid in:

1. Establishing the importance of engineering to the national economy.
2. Maintaining an adequate supply of engineers.
3. Attaining the most effective utilization of engineers in support of the national health, safety, and interest.

The EMC Position on Selective Service and Military Utilization of Engineering Manpower

EMC is charged by its parent organization, Engineers Joint Council, with the responsibility for promoting the most effective utilization of engineers in the national interest. Because the supply of engineers is now and promises to remain short of the nation's total needs, EMC believes that the national interest is best served by assuring that essential civilian activities be disrupted as little as possible and that the induction of engineers into the armed forces be limited to the numbers actually needed for military engineering functions. Only in this way can the limited supply of skilled engineering manpower be utilized to meet the valid needs of the armed forces, defense industry, and civilian activities essential to the national health, safety, and interest. EMC does not seek a general exemption of engineers from the draft, does not advocate preferential treatment for any special group or class, and does not intervene in individual cases before Selective Service Local Boards and Appeal Boards. It does, however, offer advice to insure that the procedures provided by law are fully understood and utilized. If all appeal procedures have been followed, and it still appears that a registrant has been denied a deferment to which he is entitled, the full facts should be communicated to EMC in writing to support any further representation which the Commission may consider warranted in the interests of the engineering profession.

EMC is vitally interested in assuring that the provisions of the Military Selective Service Act and regulations, relating to engineers and engineering technicians, are properly followed at all levels. This objective is best carried out, the Commission believes, by keeping engineers and their employers informed of the facts, and by alerting the Director of Selective Service to problems it sees developing in the engineering manpower field.

EMC OFFICERS AND STAFF

CLIFFORD H. DOOLITTLE	Chairman
DONALD E. IRWIN	Vice-Chairman
JOHN D. ALDEN	Executive Secretary
C. S. DARGUSCH	Military and Legislative Advisor

Introduction

In June 1967, the Congress of the United States extended the power to induct men for military service to 1 July 1971 under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. The Selective Service Act is permanent legislation, but the power to induct is limited, (see Sec. 17(c) of the Act) and therefore requires periodic extension by the Congress.

Prior to the heavy increase in calls in the fall of 1965, the Selective Service System was quite liberal in granting deferments for cause, including those to college students in good standing, and to men engaged in critical occupations; but with the continued heavy Selective Service calls,[1] deferment policy is less liberally applied by the System. In view of the tightening up by Selective Service, and the always present possibility of the involuntary call of reservists by the Armed Forces, it is essential that employers keep currently informed as to Selective Service and military call policies,[2] and that the military liability of employees be continuously inventoried.[3]

The Department of Labor has published a List of Critical Occupations, and the Department of Commerce, a List of Essential Activities. The List of Critical Occupations includes professional work in the fields of mathematics, the physical and most biological sciences, engineering, and teaching in any of these fields. These lists are set forth in Appendix III and will continue to be used until such time as advice is received by the Director of Selective Service from the National Security Council concerning Critical Skills and Essential Occupations. (See Section 4(g) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, which is quoted in full in Appendix III, Page 40.)

The Engineering Manpower Commission believes that the 1967 revision of **Selective Service and Military Policies on Classification, Deferment and Delay** will be most helpful, not only to employers, but to Selective Service registrants and reservists. Additional copies may be secured from the Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council, 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017.[4]

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[1] While only the Army laid calls on Selective Service in fiscal 1965 and 1967, all Armed Services except the Air Force laid calls on Selective Service in fiscal 1966.

[2] To enable employers to keep up to date on developments throughout the year, the Engineering Manpower Commission now offers a subscription service on Selective Service and military manpower developments, available on a fiscal year (July to June) basis only. Late subscribers receive copies of back issues of all pertinent releases. For details, write to EMC.

[3] The Engineering Manpower Commission and the Scientific Manpower Commission have published the **Employer's Inventory of Critical Manpower,** which may be secured from the Engineering Manpower Commission, 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017, or the Scientific Manpower Commission, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

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[4] The Scientific Manpower Commission has published "67 Draft Act," a folder designed to be used primarily by individual registrants. Copies may be secured from the Scientific Manpower Commission, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

A Program for Employers

Step I Before going any farther, each company should decide what policy it will follow, or whether it even wants to establish a policy. In this phase the company must determine whether it will seek occupational deferments for any of its employees, and if so, which categories. Plans for transferring individuals between defense and other jobs might need to be reviewed at this time. Decisions should be reached on the degree of centralization to be followed, and on the assignment of organizational responsibilities for preparing and processing deferment requests. The extent to which technical supervisors as well as personnel managers should provide job information is a matter for resolution here.

Step II Having decided on a company policy, the employer should standardize procedures to be followed. Here this handbook and the **Employer's Inventory of Critical Manpower** (see page 7) will be found invaluable.

Forms and procedures outlined in these handbooks may be followed as indicated, or may be tailored to meet the company's particular requirements.

Step III Policies and standardized procedures should be disseminated to all concerned within the company, and the existence of proper channels should be publicized among employees.

Step IV Establish liaison with Selective Service and military authorities. Some large companies have set up formal committees for this purpose. Others may simply wish to make informal contacts with Local Boards and State Headquarters. It is always desirable to know the members of Selective Service boards, and for them to be aware of the company's products or services and how they relate to national needs.

It is advisable for employers to keep in close touch with the State Director of Selective Service, who can be most helpful in seeing that the Selective Service law and regulations are properly applied in the classification of registrants on the company payroll.

Step V Keep the proper authorities informed of occupations and skills which you find are critical in your own company. The best contacts are the Director of Selective Service, Selective Service System, 1724 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435, and the Executive Secretary, Interagency Advisory Committee on Essential Activities and Critical Occupations, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210. (See Appendices III and IV.)

Step VI Keep up to date. **The Employer's Inventory of Critical Manpower** may be used for this purpose. The inventory **must** be kept current, if it is to be of the greatest possible value.

Registration, Classification, and Call for Induction

Who must register? Under Section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act, all male citizens of the United States (other than certain members of the Armed Forces), and all other male persons now or hereafter in the United States, who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, are required to register under Selective Service.

Who must serve? Under Section 4(a), all male citizens, and aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States, are subject to training and service on attaining the age of 18½ years, which liability continues until age 26, unless liability is extended to age 35, by reason of deferment granted.

NOTE: With respect to call for induction of men aged 26 to 35, see categories of induction on page 32.

Men 18½ to 19 are not subject to induction until after all available men in the age group 19 to 35 have been inducted (see Category 6, page 32).

How long is service? Under Section 4(b), the length of service for inducted men is twenty-four consecutive months, unless sooner released, transferred or discharged.

Which Local Board has jurisdiction? It is extremely important that the registrant, at the time of registration, give his permanent home address, as this will determine the Local Board having jurisdiction over him for all time. Registrants often give a temporary address, such as a college address, in lieu of their permanent home address, which means that the Local Board of jurisdiction will be the one covering the temporary address.

Selective Service regulations make provision for transfer to another Local Board for classification (if the registrant has not already been classified), physical examination, or induction, where the registrant is away from the area of his Local Board of jurisdiction. Selective Service Form 230 may be used for such an application.

Which Appeal Board has jurisdiction? Selective Service regulations also make provision for the transfer of appeals, where the registrant's principal place of employment is located outside the Appeal Board area in which the Local Board of the registrant is located. Request for transfer of appeal **must be made in writing** to the Local Board, **at the same time as the appeal is filed** with the Local Board.

Selective Service Procedures Pertaining to Students and Apprentices

Which students are eligible for deferment?

The entire scope of the Selective Service college student deferment program has been revised radically by the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and the Executive Order of the President #11360, dated 30 June 1967. Provisions applicable to each category of students are given below.

Undergraduate college students

Registrants who are full-time undergraduate college students, regardless of the field of study, and who **request student deferment,** are to be classified in Class II-S, and are to be continued in this deferred classification until they complete their requirements for a baccalaureate degree, fail to pursue satisfactorily a full-time course of instruction, or attain the age of 24, whichever occurs first. The undergraduate registrant is required to provide the local board each year with evidence that he is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college or similar institution of learning. (See pages 57 and 58 for forms used.) Note that class standing and test scores will no longer be used in determining student deferments.

The student who requests and is given a II-S deferment under the new law **must now waive his future entitlement to deferment for parenthood** (under Class III-A). See further discussion below.

Graduate college students

After 1 October 1967, except as noted below, deferments for graduate study will be limited to those registrants who are satisfactorily pursuing a course of graduate study in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or optometry, or in such other subjects necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as are identified by the Director of Selective Service upon the advice of the National Security Council. **It is not known at this time** just what areas of graduate study will be identified by the Director of Selective Service under this provision. (See Appendix IV.) Both the Congress and the President have indicated that **there should be some restriction** on graduate study so far as student deferment is concerned. There is general indication, however, that occupational deferment for graduate students will continue to be authorized in science and engineering and related professional fields.

No major change is likely to become effective before October 1968 in view of Executive Order 11360, which provides that registrants enrolled for the first year of continuous post-graduate study in a graduate school on 1 October 1967 may be placed in Class II-S for one year, or until the registrant ceases satisfactorily to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is earlier.

Also, registrants entering the second or subsequent year of postgraduate study without interruption on 1 October 1967 may be deferred for one year to earn a master's degree, or not to exceed a total of five years to earn a doctorate or professional degree. (See page 59 for form used.)

Statutory deferment of students

(1) **High School:** Any man who is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction in high school, shall, upon presentation of the facts to the Local Board, be deferred in Class 1-S(H): (a) until the time of his graduation therefrom; or (b) until he attains the age of 20 or (c) ceases satisfactorily to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is earlier.

(2) **College:** Any college student who is ordered for induction during his academic year, while satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction in a college or similar institution of learning, is to be deferred in Class 1-S(C) during the remainder of each academic year, or until he ceases to satisfactorily pursue such course of instruction, whichever is earlier. However, the law and regulations have now been amended so that a registrant who has been deferred as a student in Class II-S after 30 June, 1967, **and has received his baccalaureate degree,** may not thereafter be placed in Class I-S.

The Class I-S deferment is provided by law and can be requested by a student to finish his current academic year without having to waive his future rights to a III-A classification for parenthood.

Apprenticeship programs

Authorization to defer registrants in apprentice training programs under Class II-A is continued under the revised regulations. An important change, Amendment No. 105 to the Selective Service Regulations, published July 7, 1967, has eliminated the requirement that a registrant in an apprentice program must have completed 2,000 hours (1,000 if in a critical occupation) of his training before being eligible for deferment.

The apprenticeship training program must be accepted by the cognizant State Director, or by the national Director of Selective Service, and the new requirement established by the Director of Selective Service is simply that "the registrant currently is meeting all the standards and requirements of the apprenticeship training program and is satisfactorily performing and progressing in his on-the-job training and related trade instruction."

General considerations for college students

Under the new law, college students have been singled out for certain restrictions that do not apply to other groups. To recapitulate, a student who **requests and is granted** a II-S deferment under the new law, incurs the following special obligations:

1. His liability for service is extended to age 35.
2. He waives his future entitlement to Class III-A deferment for parenthood, but may be deferred for extreme hardship to dependents.
3. After receiving a bachelor's degree, he is no longer eligible for a Class I-S(C) student deferment.

His chances of obtaining future deferment for graduate study or occupation cannot be assessed in view of the many uncertainties regarding ultimate application of the new law.

The student who does not request a II-S deferment has a substantial chance of being inducted. The exact percentage is impossible to determine. Department of Defense estimates used by the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service were that 50% of those young men qualified for service would be needed to maintain our armed forces at their present levels. Under the present "oldest first" order of induction, college students could find their chances of being drafted considerably higher than this overall average figure.

All in all, a student deferment is not something to be requested lightly. Students should give careful consideration to all aspects of the situation before deciding what course is in their individual interest.

General Occupational Deferment Procedures Under Selective Service (Non-Reservists)

Occupational deferment generally

Under the new law, occupational deferments continue to be authorized for registrants whose employment is "found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest." To this has been added "needed professional and scientific personnel and those engaged in, and preparing for, critical skills and other essential occupations."

The identification of "needed professional and scientific personnel and those engaged in and preparing for critical skills and other essential occupations" is now a function of the Director of Selective Service, upon the advice of the National Security Council.

It is anticipated that considerable time will be required to develop the new criteria for occupational deferments. In the meantime, the Director of Selective Service, in his monthly publication, "Selective Service," has reminded personnel that "until the regulations are changed, the Selective Service System will continue to operate as it has been operating," and the existing List of Critical Occupations and List of Essential Activities will be used until they are replaced. (See Appendix III.)

Therefore, no major changes are believed imminent in the handling of occupational deferments. Individual cases will be considered as they come up, with "national health, safety, or interest" remaining the basis for determination until more specific criteria can be established.

What is the corporation's responsibility for securing occupational deferments for employees?

If industry, universities, governmental agencies and other employers are to aid properly in the correct selection and placement of technical personnel subject to Selective Service, they must make certain that Local Boards and other elements of the Selective Service System are furnished promptly with full information as to the occupational necessity of such technical personnel to the particular employer. No forms have been prescribed for employers to use in making requests for deferment. The regulations (Part 1622)are in the most general form, and simply provide that a registrant may be occupationally deferred in Class II-A, if he meets all the following criteria:

(1) The registrant must be regularly employed, except for a seasonal or temporary interruption, and in an activity which is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety and interest;

(2) The registrant cannot be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications or skill;

(3) The removal of the registrant trom the activity would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity.

Our recommendations are based on the premise that the employer should make the request for occupational deferment in which the employee should join, but the major burden in such connection should be borne by the employer. It is essential that the employer request occupational deferment for the registrant in order that the employer may receive Notice of Classification from which the right of appeal arises.

Who advises the Local Boards on engineers and scientists?

The Director of Selective Service has issued general information on the subject of occupational deferment to the Local Boards. He has also authorized the establishment in each state of a Committee on Scientific, Engineering and Specialized Personnel, to serve in an advisory capacity to the State Director and the Local Boards. It may be interesting to note that most graduate engineers and scientists have been accorded a recommendation for deferment by these committees.

How does an employer assist in obtaining an occupational deferment for an employee?

Deferment is left largely to the discretion of the Local Boards, after consideration of all facts presented to them. In view of the foregoing, and the continuing substantial calls on Selective Service, it becomes increasingly important that employers make prompt, full, and accurate written presentation of a registrant's case for occupational deferment to the appropriate Local Board.[1]

The written presenation by the employer should furnish the necessary data clearly conforming to the three criteria stated above, and should also include the following:

(1) The importance of the company to the overall defense effort (manufacture of space vehicles, etc.), or a supporting activity (mining, public utilities, iron and steel, and other needed industries), must be clearly established.

(2) Specific and detailed information must be given regarding the duties, responsibilities, relationship, and extent of authority of the employee concerned.

(3) Report detailed efforts to secure a replacement for registrant, including contacts with the United States Employment Service.

(4) If the employee's status changes in any way, the Local Board should be notified promptly, in writing, of such change of status.

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[1] The Selective Service System leaflet entitled "Information For Employers," which should prove to be most helpful in connection with occupational deferment matters, has been reproduced in this handbook as Appendix V.

When should the request for a deferment be made?

The request for deferment must be sent to the Local Board with which the employee is registered. This should be done, if at all possible, before the employee has been classified. The employer should urge his employees to notify him promptly upon receipt of their classification questionnaires. If he has not done so before, the employer should then promptly furnish the Local Board with written information as to the employee's occupational necessity.

How long is a deferment valid?

An occupational deferment may not exceed one year, but renewed deferments may be granted. It is possible, under present procedures and policies, for a registrant to be deferred as a student, and then, by reason of critical occupation until he attains the age of 26, at which time, if classified in Class I-A, the registrant would be placed in Category 5, and hence not be subject to call for induction until registrants in Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been called (see page 32). The foregoing does not apply to physicians, dentists, male nurses, optometrists, or veterinarians, who are subject to special call.

What form should be used?

Selective Service Regulations do not prescribe the form to be used by employers making request to the Local Board for the occupational deferment of an employee, but a request in the following form should suffice:

Request for Occupational Deferment

(EMC Form)

Selective Service Local Board No.
(Street Address)
(City and State)

RE: Registrant ________________(name)
Serial No. ________________

Gentlemen:

We hereby request the occupational deferment of ____________ who is regularly employed by this Company as _______________(sample: electrical engineer).

Our Company is engaged in the manufacturing of ____________________ (Here describe in detail the company's product. Information should also be included as to the importance of the company's product.)

(Here, give specific details and information as to the duties, responsibilities, relationships, and authority of the registrant.)

Mr. __________________ has been regularly employed by this Company since 19__, and cannot be replaced because of the shortage of ______ __________ (electrical engineers), and his removal would cause a material loss in the effectiveness of this Company. The occupation of ________________ (electrical engineer) is listed in the Department of Labor's Current List of Critical Occupations, as __________ (electrical engineers) are in short supply. (Efforts to secure a replacement should be set forth in detail, including contacts with the United States Employment Service.)

(If the Company is engaged in an Essential Activity as listed by the Department of Commerce, information as to this should also be included.)

Should the Local Board desire further information, please contact the undersigned immediately.

Very truly yours,

(Company Name)
(Signature and Title)

Note: The List of Critical Occupations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor and the List of Essential Activities issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce will be used until such time as the Director of Selective Service, upon the advice of the National Security Council, issues the new List of Critical Skills and Other Essential Occupations pursuant to section 4(g) of the 1967 Act. See Appendices III and IV.

Appeal Procedures

What is the sequence of appeals?

(1) Request to Local Board for reconsideration:

If the Local Board classifies or continues the employee in Class I-A, after receiving the employer's request for occupational deferment, the employer may make written request to the Local Board for reconsideration of the case. The employer's letter should also ask that the request be treated by the Local Board as an appeal if reconsideration is denied.

The registrant, but not the employer, may request a personal appearance within the 30-day period after notification of the classification action. After the appearance, the registrant is again notified and, while a second appearance is not authorized, there is a 30-day period within which an appeal may be entered. The Local Board, in some cases, as a courtesy to the employer may permit the employer to appear with, or on behalf of the registrant. There is, however, no legal requirement that the employer be accorded a personal appearance by the Local Board.

The importance of a personal appearance of a company official, or a man of mature judgment and standing, on behalf of a registrant before a Selective Service Local Board, cannot be over-emphasized. **Personal appearances may not be made before an Appeal Board, or the National Selective Service Appeal Board.** It will also be helpful for employers to establish a personal contact with the Manpower Divisions at State and National Selective Service Headquarters.

(2) Appeal to Appeal Board and Request for Transfer of Appeal:

If an employer has made timely request for occupational deferment, and the decision of the Local Board is adverse, the employer may, within thirty days after the date of mailing the notice of classification, appeal to the Appeal Board. All that is required is to state to the Local Board, in writing, that the employer desires to appeal the registrant's classification to the Appeal Board. The appeal from the Local Board to the Appeal Board must be filed with the Local Board.

Where the registrant's principal place of employment is located outside the Appeal Board area in which the Local Board of the registrant is located, the appeal may be transferred to the Appeal Board having jurisdiction of the principal place of employment, upon **written request** filed with the Local Board **at the time the appeal is filed** with the Local Board. (Sec. 1626.11.) This is an advisable course to follow, as the Appeal Board of the place of employment will normally be better informed as to activities within its jurisdiction, than an Appeal Board at some distant point.

(3) Higher Appeals:

If the Appeal Board unanimously confirms the classification of the employee as Class I-A, and the employer believes that further action is warranted, he should proceed as follows:[1]

(a) If the induction is imminent, the employer should request the State Director of Selective Service to postpone induction and call the file in for review. The State Director may take administrative action, including an appeal to the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

(b) If the State Director refuses to intervene, and the case is of sufficient importance, the employer may request the National Director of Selective Service to postpone induction, review the case, and make an appeal to the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

If the decision of the Appeal Board is not unanimous, the employer may appeal to the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

Occupational deferment appeal problems should be taken up with the Manpower Division at State Selective Service Headquarters, or National Selective Service Headquarters, as indicated.

If the National Selective Service Appeal Board acts unfavorably on deferment, there is no further appeal. However, a Local Board may reopen a case which has been appealed to the Appeal Board, or to the National Appeal Board, any time prior to the date of issuing an order to report for induction, and normally will take such action where substantial new evidence is presented which was not available to the Local Board at the time of the original classification.

A REGISTRANT MAY NOT BE INDUCTED WHILE AN APPEAL IS PENDING

It may be noted that the same general appeal procedure applies, where appeal is taken from the denial of other deferred classifications by the Local Board or Appeal Board.

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[1] If the Appeal Board's decision is unanimous, neither the employer nor the employee has the right to carry an appeal to the National Selective Service Appeal Board. This may be done only by the State Director of Selective Service, or the National Director of Selective Service, in their discretion.

Recall of Reservists to Active Duty (Other than ROTC Graduates)

While the Armed Services presently are not calling reservists (except ROTC graduates and unsatisfactory reservists) to extended active duty, except when the reservist voluntarily requests such call, the involuntary call of reservists, however, is an ever-present possibility in view of the continuing buildup of the active Armed Forces. Within the Reserve Forces are certain high-priority units, such as the Selected Reserve Force of the Army, and it is assumed that such units may be subject to earlier call than other units.

As respects so-called unsatisfactory Reservists, the Armed Services, principally Army, are calling to active duty under Public Law 89-687 for up to twenty-four months those members of the Ready Reserve who have a remaining military obligation (total 24 months), and who are not assigned to or participating satisfactorily in a Ready Reserve Unit. These Ready Reservists have been so notified and advised that they should join such a unit, and have priority in joining. If appropriate grounds exist, Ready Reservists may apply for screening to the Standby Reserve, discharge or delay in issuance of orders on grounds of dependency, hardship, or for occupational reasons in accordance with instructions by the appropriate service. In the case of the Army, request should be made to the Commanding Officer, United States Army Administrative Center (ATTN. AGAC-RA-X) 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132. As respects other services, requests for screening, discharge or delay should be made to the appropriate command as set forth on pages 21-23.

Each of the Armed Services handles the call of a reservist to active duty on a somewhat different basis. The call to active duty procedures which would be used in the event of involuntary call are listed hereafter under Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and National Guard.

Under current screening regulations, reservists who have not signed a Ready Reserve agreement, who have critical occupations but do not have critical military skills, are to be screened from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve. Members of the Standby Reserve are under the jurisdiction of the Director of Selective Service and are to be called to active duty only when found available by the Director of Selective Service. In view of the ever-present possibility of a call of reservists, it is extremely important that employers and reservists make certain that the reservist has been properly screened. Applications for screening should be made prior to the issuance of alert orders or orders to active duty.

The military services continuously screen the Ready Reserve to insure that personnel in the Ready Reserve are available for active military service in the event of a call to active duty.[1] Therefore, it is anticipated that the military services will give consideration to applications from Ready Reservists for cancellation of active duty order or delay in reporting for active duty only under conditions such as extreme personal or community hardship which developed during a period of time in close proximity to the date of active duty orders.

The term "reservist" includes National Guardsmen. In the case of Army or Air National Guard, applications for screening should be addressed to the appropriate State Adjutant General.

Standby Reservists are classified by the Selective Service System in substantially the same manner as Selective Service registrants, i.e. deferred or available, as may be indicated.

Any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be retransferred to the Ready Reserve by the Armed Forces whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.

Generally the President may order Ready Reservists to active duty involuntarily when a national emergency has been declared by the Congress or the President, and under Public Law 89-687, referred to above, the President has authority, until 30 June 1968, to call Ready Reservists to active duty involuntarily for not to exceed 24 months, less credit for time served on active duty or active duty for training, when a national emergency has not been declared by the President or the Congress. As of the time of this revision, the authority under Public Law 89-687 is being utilized only with respect to unsatisfactory reservists. (See preceding comment concerning unsatisfactory reservists).

ARMY In the event of involuntary call to active duty of Army Ready Reservists belonging to Ready Reserve units, orders would be issued by the appropriate Corps (Reserve) having jurisdiction of the reservist. (Example: XXth Corps (Reserve), Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.) Reservists not assigned to units would be ordered to active duty by the Army Administration Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Requests by reservists, who are assigned to units, for cancellation or delay of such orders, should be addressed to the Corps (Reserve) from which the orders were issued. Individual reservists not assigned to Ready Reserve units should address requests for cancellation or delay of such orders to the Army Administration Center, St. Louis, Missouri. The application for delay should be submitted in letter form, stating the reasons for the request. The EMC form (page 24) may be used as a guide.

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[1] See Appendices IX and X for Army Reserve forms used.

Under an Army plan of reorganization, the Army Corps (Reserve) are to be phased out by 31 December 1968 and their functions transferred to the appropriate Continental U.S. Army Command. (Example: First Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.)

NAVY

In the event of involuntary call to active duty of Navy Ready Reservists, orders would be issued by the appropriate Naval District, in which the reservist resides. (Example: Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Requests for cancellation or delay in such orders should be addressed to the Naval District from which the orders originated. There is no prescribed form for such application. However, the EMC form may be used as a guide for this purpose.

AIR FORCE

In the event of involuntary order to active duty of Air Force Ready Reservists, orders will be issued by the major Air Command that initially gains the specific Ready Reserve unit or by the major Air Command to which the individual reservist is assigned as a mobilization assignee. Other reservists will be ordered to active duty by the Air Reserve Records Center, Denver, Colorado.

Requests for cancellation or delay in such orders should be addressed to the Air Force organization or facility from which orders were received. There is no prescribed form for such application. However, the EMC form may be used as a guide for this purpose. (Also see AFR Form 45-31, page 27.)

MARINE CORPS

In the event of the involuntary call to active duty of Marine Corps Ready Reservists, orders would be issued by the Director of the Marine Corps District having jurisdiction of the reservist.

Requests for cancellation or delay in such orders should be addressed to the Director of the Marine Corps District from which the orders were received. There is no prescribed form for such application. However, the EMC form may be used as a guide for this purpose.

COAST GUARD

In the event of the involuntary call to active duty of Coast Guard Reservists, orders would be issued by the Commander of the Coast Guard District having jurisdiction of the reservist.

Requests for cancellation or delay in such orders should be addressed to the Commander of the Coast Guard District from which orders were issued. There is no prescribed form for such application. However, the EMC form may be used as a guide for this purpose.

NATIONAL GUARD

In the event of the involuntary call to active duty of members of the National Guard, orders would be issued by the appropriate Military Department, via the appropriate State Adjutant General.

Requests for cancellation or delay in such orders should be addressed to the appropriate State Adjutant General. There is no prescribed form such application. However, the EMC form may be used as a guide for this purpose.

NOTE: Copies of the EMC Form (p. 24-25) may be ordered in units of 25 for $1.00 per unit from

Engineering Manpower Commission, Dep't P
345 East 47th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OR DELAY IN CALL TO ACTIVE DUTY

(Civilian Components)

This is not an official form; it is suggested only for use until such time as an official form is available, in which event the official form will be used.

INSTRUCTIONS: Sections I and VI are required of each applicant or employer, where applicable. Individuals who are employed in critical civilian occupations or essential activities will complete Section II. Individuals who request delay for community hardship reasons, will complete Section III. Individuals who request delay for personal hardship reasons, will complete Section IV. Section V may be used by any applicant. Sections not used will be marked opposite the title of the Section –"Not Applicable." Typewrite or print in ink. If more space is required, use a continuation sheet with reference to appropriate section and items. Copies to be made in triplicate. Applications should be forwarded directly, as follows: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard National Guard (see pages 21 and 22).

NOTE: Military regulations do not at present provide for the cancellation or delay in orders to active duty for reservists for occupational reasons (which was the case during the Korean War) except where occupation may be the basis for extreme community hardship. It is assumed, however, that in the event of a major national emergency requiring the mobilization of most, if not all, Ready Reservists, military regulations would be issued providing for the cancellation or delay in orders to active duty for Ready Reservists because of occupational reasons. Section II of the EMC form has been drafted to meet that possible contingency.

SECTION I - PERSONAL INFORMATION

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK

1. NAME OF APPLICANT (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE INITIAL)

2. HOME ADDRESS

3. ADDRESS WHERE MAIL MAY BE SENT (CITY & STATE, STREET & NUMBER OR R.D. NUMBER

4. NAME AND LOCATION OF CIVILIAN COMPONENT UNIT TO WHICH ASSIGNED OR ATTACHED

5. SERVICE NO.

6. GRADE

7. MILITARY SPECIALTY

8. ORDERED TO REPORT FOR ACTIVE DUTY ON (DATE)

9. MOBILIZATION ORDER NO.

10. MOBILIZATION DESTINATION OR STATION TO WHICH ORDERED

11. CATEGORY OF ELIGIBILITY

12. DELAY REQUESTED (PERIOD OF TIME)

13. DATE DELAY WILL EXPIRE (IF GRANTED)

14. MONTHS OF READY RESERVE OBLIGATION REMAINING ON DATE OF APPLICATION

SECTION II - CURRENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT (Category A or B)

1. (A) EXACT TITLE OF YOUR PRESENT POSITION

(B) NO. OF PERSONS SO EMPLOYED BY YOUR COMPANY

2. DOT** OR GOVERNMENT CLASSIFICATION GRADE

3. LENGTH OF TIME IN THIS POSITION

4. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CITY AND STATE)

5. NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (IF DEPT. OF DEFENSE, NAME OFFICE, DIVISION AND BRANCH)

7. NO. OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU

8. NO. OF SUCH EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ENGAGED IN CRITICAL ACTIVITIES

9. ESSENTIAL ACTIVITY (MAJOR GROUP AND TITLE)

10. CRITICAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION & DOT** CODE NUMBER)

11. ACTIVITIES OF THE POSITION ARE:

☐ DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN DEFENSE PRODUCTION.

☐ NECESSARY FOR MAINTENANCE OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION.

☐ ESSENTIAL FOR MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH, AND INTEREST

12. DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK:

13. LENGTH OF TIME EMPLOYED IN SIMILAR OR RELATED OCCUPATIONS (LIST OCCUPATIONS AND PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT IN EACH)

14. ESTIMATE TIME REQUIRED TO OBTAIN AND TRAIN OR INDOCTRINATE AN ADEQUATE REPLACEMENT FOR THIS POSITION.

15. REASONS WHY OPERATION TO WHICH POSITION CONTRIBUTES CANNOT BE SUSTAINED BY AN ALTERNATE PLAN.

16. REASONS WHY POSITION IS REQUIRED TO BE FILLED BY CIVILIAN RATHER THAN MILITARY PERSONNEL (TO BE ANSWERED BY DEPT. OF DEFENSE EMPLOYEES ONLY).

EMC FORM

** DOT - Dictionary of Occupational Titles issued by Department of Labor.

SECTION III - EXTREME COMMUNITY HARDSHIP

1. STATEMENT OF REASONS WHY WITHDRAWAL OF RESERVIST FROM COMMUNITY WOULD HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL EFFECT ON THE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY.

2. IS EXTREME COMMUNITY HARDSHIP PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY?

3. IF TEMPORARY, STATE PERIOD.

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS. (LIST AFFIDAVITS, CERTIFICATES, AND OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THIS REQUEST.)

SECTION IV - EXTREME PERSONAL HARDSHIP

1. STATEMENT OF CONDITION & ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH WARRANTS SUBMISSION OF THIS REQUEST (GIVE NAME & RELATIONSHIP OF DECEASED OR DISABLED PERSON)

2. DEPENDENTS (LIST NAMES, AGES, & RELATIONSHIP OF EACH)

3. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY (LIST NAMES, AGES, RELATIONSHIP, LOCATIONS, OCCUPATIONS, AND MONTHLY INCOMES OF EACH AND THE REASONS WHY THESE MEMBERS CANNOT PROVIDE THE NECESSARY CARE AND SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY.)

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (LIST AFFIDAVITS, CERTIFICATES, AND OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THIS REQUEST).

SECTION V - REMARKS AND ADDITIONAL DATA

REMARKS AND ANY ADDITIONAL DATA PERTINENT TO THIS REQUEST:

SECTION VI - CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYER, OR PERSON OTHER THAN APPLICANT, AND SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THIS REQUEST FOR DELAY IN CALL TO ACTIVE DUTY IS TRUE AND COMPLETE. PERSONNEL TO BE TRAINED AS AN ADEQUATE REPLACEMENT FOR THIS POSITION:

☐ ARE AVAILABLE ☐ ARE NOT AVAILABLE

SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYER

OFFICIAL TITLE AND ORGANIZATION

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREWITH MAY DELAY ME FROM MILITARY DUTY. I ALSO CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION ACCOMPANYING THIS REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION OR DELAY IN ORDERING ME TO SERVICE IS TRUE.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (IF MAKING REQUEST)

SIGNATURE OF PERSON OTHER THAN APPLICANT (IF MAKING REQUEST)

DATE OF APPLICATION

Call to Active Duty of Reserve Officers who are ROTC Graduates

The policy of the Armed Forces is to call to active duty, for the prescribed period, all ROTC graduates, and not to delay such graduates because of their critical occupations in essential activities. Delays will be granted, as set forth below, for the continuance of graduate study, but call to active duty would normally follow upon the completion of graduate study, or the failure to satisfactorily pursue such graduate study.

Delay for further study for an officer ROTC graduate, will be granted by the appropriate Armed Force, as follows:

(1) For graduate or professional full-time studies in a recognized institution of higher learning, as an additional degree candidate, with the requirement that enrollment or acceptance must be for the first regular term after commissioning of the officer. Renewals of delay may be obtained up to a maximum of forty-eight months.

(2) For the period of an internship, or where licensure is required in a professional field, the period of delay being the minimum period of the internship and the period to the first examination in the professional field.

Where extreme personal or community hardship would result from the call to active duty of an ROTC graduate, the order to active duty may be delayed for not more than six months, if the hardship condition is temporary and can be alleviated within a reasonable period of time. No delay for extreme personal or community hardship will be granted regular Navy ROTC graduates.

Army ROTC graduates may also be granted a delay of up to six months for seasonal employment, in certain cases. DA Form 591 (page 28) may be used for the purpose of requesting delay for Army ROTC graduates, and may be adapted for use in services other than the Air Force. In the case of Air Force ROTC graduates, "Format for Requesting Delay" as set forth in AFR 45-31 should be used (see page 27).

NOTE: The six-months active duty option is no longer available.

FORMAT FOR REQUESTING DELAY

(Type or Print)

SUBJECT: Request for Delay From Entry on EAD Date ____________________

TO: ARRC (RPMM)
3800 York Street
Denver, Colo 80205

1. I, (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial) (Grade) (Service Number) ____________________.

(Present Mailing Address) ____,

request (an educational) (a hardship) delay of _____ months, beginning (date) ____________________.

2. The following information is submitted:

a. Name and address of school where currently attending ____________________.

b. Date appointed or to be appointed in Air Force Reserve ____________________.

c. I am an applicant for (pilot training) (navigator training) ____________________.

d. I am an applicant for (meteorology) (AFIT training) ____________________, and I (have) (have not) been selected for such training. Date selected ____________________

e. I (have) (have not) received notice to report to active military service. Effective date of duty ____________________.

f. List of supporting documents. (List and attach these documents as appropriate):

(1) *For educational delays.* A letter from the school, attesting acceptance for admission to and/or enrollment for graduate or advanced study in an accredited college or university for the first class (summer school excluded) beginning after appointment. Letter must include:

(a) Major course of instruction.
(b) Degree expected.
(c) Date instruction is to begin.
(d) Estimated date of completion; and, if appropriate, a statement that applicant is presently satisfactorily pursuing course of study which will qualify for admittance to graduate work.

(2) *For hardship delays.* Statement(s) that conditions(s) exist for which delay is requested, such as: statements from lending institutions, communities, employers and, if to attain employment benefits, specific benefits which will accrue from such employment. (See rule 10, table 1, AFR 45–31.)

3. If a previous application for delay has been submitted, complete the following:

I have submitted a previous request for (an educational) (a hardship) delay on (date) __________ to __________. Decision of the Delay Board ____________. I appealed, and the decision of the Appeal Board was ____________.

4. I understand:

a. An initial delay may not exceed 6 months; extensions of delays may be granted only under current policies; and

b. Delays granted to Reservists will not exempt them indefinitely from military service; may be terminated at any time because of overriding military considerations; and

c. Termination of delay or withdrawal by a student from further study will result in being ordered to extended active duty as soon as quotas or projected vacancies will allow; and

d. The provisions of paragraph 2b, AFR 45–31, and my "statement of understanding" is attached as prescribed in paragraph 2b(2)(b)*3*.

____
(Signature)

2 Attachments
1. Documentary evidence as prescribed in 2f above.
2. Statement of understanding as prescribed in 4d above.

APPLICATION FOR DELAY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES - SUPPLEMENTAL ACTIVE DUTY AND RESERVE PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

(Officers Commissioned Through the ROTC Program - Category A)
(AR 601 - 25)

PART I *(To Be Completed by Applicant)*

SECTION I - PERSONAL INFORMATION

TO:

1 NAME OF APPLICANT *(Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)*	2. DATE APPOINTED OR TO BE APPOINTED	3. APPOINTED BY
4. SERVICE NUMBER	5. GRADE	6. BRANCH

7. HOME ADDRESS OF RECORD	8. ADDRESS WHERE MAIL WILL REACH YOU

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR DELAY, PERIOD AND REASONS

9. TYPE OF DELAY *(Indicate "Initial" or "Renewal")*	10. PERIOD OF DELAY *(Show number of months)*	11. DATE OF BEGINNING OF DELAY *(if granted)*	12. DATE OF EXPIRATION OF DELAY *(if granted)*

13. NAME AND LOCATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN WHICH ENROLLED OR ACCEPTED FOR ENROLLMENT ON FULL-TIME BASIS

14. FIELD OF STUDY *(Furnish in detail)*

15. DEGREE TO BE AWARDED UPON COMPLETION OF STUDY	16. TOTAL PERIOD OF DELAY NEEDED TO COMPLETE STUDIES *(Total number of months delay you will require for the completion of studies. Include all periods of previous delays granted)*

17. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION OF STUDIES IS ______ *(Month)* ______ *(Year)*. THIS DATE ☐ IS ☐ IS NOT *(Check appropriate block)* A CHANGE IN THE DATE FURNISHED IN MY PREVIOUS APPLICATION FOR INITIAL OR RENEWAL OF DELAY.

SECTION III - CONDITIONS

18. I understand that I am subject to the conditions outlined below, if my request for delay is approved:

a. The determination as to whether I will serve on active duty for two years, or on active duty for training for six months, upon termination of my current delay status and any renewals thereof which may be granted, rests with the Department of the Army.

b. Delay granted may be terminated at any time because of overriding military consideration.

c. Renewal of delays may be granted only under current announced policies.

d. I am responsible for reporting the following changes which may affect my delay status:
- (1) Failure to continue the education for which delay was granted.
- (2) A move or transfer from an educational institution.
- (3) Deviation in pursuit of study; or, change from full-time course of instruction to part-time course of instruction.
- (4) Unsatisfactory grades.
- (5) Upon attainment of degree for which delayed.

e. Approval of my request for the period of delay noted in item 10 of Section II of this form does not constitute approval of delay for the total period needed to complete studies as noted in item 16 of Section II of this form.

DA FORM 1 SEP 62 591 PREVIOUS EDITION OF THIS FORM IS OBSOLETE.

SECTION IV - SUPPLEMENTAL ACTIVE DUTY AND RESERVE PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

19.

I, the undersigned Reserve officer, hereby agree and consent, that upon the expiration of the period of delay in being ordered to active duty or to active duty for training herein requested, and subject to the further orders of the Secretary of the Army, I shall serve:

> On active duty as a commissioned officer for a period of not less than two consecutive years and, upon my release from such active duty, remain a member of and serve satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve for a period of two years; or, subject to the further orders of the Secretary of the Army,
>
> On active duty for training as a commissioned officer for a period of six months and, upon my release from such active duty for training, remain a member of and serve satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve for a period of three years and six months.

I further agree and consent to remain a member of and to serve in a Reserve component of the Army until the date of completion of the Ready Reserve obligation stated above, or until date of expiration of the military service obligation incurred upon my initial appointment in the Reserve of the Army, whichever is the later date.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT	DATE OF APPLICATION

PART II *(To be Completed by Authorized Department or College Official)*

STATEMENT OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OR COLLEGE OFFICIAL

I hereby verify that the applicant for delay *(check appropriate block)*

☐ is enrolled in ☐ has been accepted for enrollment in this Educational Institution, to pursue a full-time course of instruction beginning ______ *(Month)*

______ *(Year)* in the field of ______________________ ,

for the purpose of obtaining a ______________ degree.

SIGNATURE	OFFICIAL TITLE AND NAME OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OR COLLEGE	DATE

☖ GPO : 1962 O—658101

Physical Examination and Induction of Registrants

At the present time men in Class I-A are being forwarded for physical examination at age 18 through 25 and ordered for induction at age 19 through 25, oldest first.

Order of Consideration by Classes

Selective Service Regulations (Section 1623.2) provide that every registrant shall be placed in Class I-A, under the provisions of Section 1622.10, except that when grounds are established to place a registrant in one or more of the classes listed in the following table, the registrant shall be classified in the lowest class for which he is determined to be eligible, with Class I-A-O considered the highest class, and Class I-C considered the lowest class, according to the following table:

Class: I-A-O
I-O
I-S
I-Y
II-A
II-C
II-S
I-D
III-A

Class: IV-B
IV-C
IV-D
IV-F
IV-A
V-A
I-W
I-C

Selective Service Classifications

Class I-A:	Available for military service.
Class I-A-O:	Conscientious objector available for non-combatant military service only.
Class I-C:	Member of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Environmental Science Services Administration, or eligible assignment in the Public Health Service.[1]
Class I-D:	Member of reserve component or student taking military training.
Class I-O:	Conscientious objector available for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.
Class I-S:	Student deferred by statute. (Subdivided into I-S(H) and I-S(C). See Appendix I.)
Class I-W:	Conscientious objector performing civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.
Class I-Y:	Registrant qualified for military service only in event of war or national emergency.
Class II-A:	Registrant deferred because of civilian occcupation (except agriculture and activity in study).
Class II-C:	Registrant deferred because of agricultural occupation.
Class II-S:	Registrant deferred because of activity in study.
Class III-A:	Registrant with a child or children; and registrant deferred by reason of extreme hardship to dependents, except that a registrant deferred on request in Class II-S, after 30 June 1967, may be deferred for extreme hardship, but not for parenthood.
Class IV-A:	Registrant who has completed service; sole surviving son.
Class IV-B:	Officials deferred by law.
Class IV-C:	Aliens.
Class IV-D:	Minister of religion or divinity student.
Class IV-F:	Registrant not qualified for any military service.
Class V-A:	Registrant over the age of liability for military service.

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[1] As respects the reserve of the Public Health Service, this applies only to those reservists on active duty prior to 30 June 1967, and after that date is further restricted to those reservists on active duty and assigned to the PHS including the National Institutes of Health or assigned to the Coast Guard, or the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, or the Environmental Science Services Administration.

Order of Call for Induction from Class 1-A

Category 1 — Delinquents, who have attained the age of 19 years, the oldest being called first. As used here, "delinquents" means men who are delinquent under the Military Selective Service Act, or regulations.

Category 2 — Volunteers, under age 26, in the sequence of volunteering.

Category 3 — Single, non-volunteers, between ages of 19 and 26; oldest selected first. (Includes men married after 26 August 1965.)

Category 4 — Men married prior to 27 August 1965, between the ages of 19 and 26, maintaining a bona fide family relationship; oldest selected first.

Category 5 — Non-volunteers, over age 26, youngest selected first.

Category 6 — Non-volunteers, between age 18½ and 19, oldest selected first.

Registrants are called for induction by Selective Service in accordance with their categories in Class I-A. In other words, delinquents in Category 1 are called first, volunteers in Category 2 second, single men in Category 3 third, and married men in Category 4 next. Men in Categories 5 and 6 are subject to call thereafter.

In view of the continuing buildup of the active Armed Forces, all six categories may be subjected to call. It is, therefore, extremely important that occupational deferment be sought for registrants in Category 5 of Class I-A having critical occupations, in order that their retention in civilian industry may be assured in the event of a national emergency and where there is no overriding military necessity for their services.[1]

Provision for call by age groups

There has been considerable discussion of lowering the age for induction from 19-25 to the 19-year olds plus those previously deferred registrants who revert to that pool, but the Department of Defense announced on 30 June 1967 that the Department does not plan to place calls on the Selective Service System by age groups within the next year since the Armed Forces are receiving by induction and enlistment, sufficient numbers of men of the younger age groups.

In the event call is made on Selective Service by the Department of Defense for a designated age group such as the 19-year olds, the order of call would be as specified in Section 1631.7 (B) of the Selective Service Regulations which read in part as follows:

---

[1] The foregoing does not apply to physicians, dentists, male nurses, optometrists, or veterinarians, who are subject to special call.

"(1) Delinquents who have attained the age of 19 years in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

"(2) Volunteers who have not attained the age of 26 years in the sequence in which they have volunteered for induction.

"(3) Registrants in the designated age group; and registrants who previously have been deferred in Class I-S-C after attaining the age of 19 years, or who have requested and have been granted a deferment in Class II-S after the enactment of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and who are no longer so deferred, shall be considered as being within the age group called regardless of their actual age. These registrants shall be integrated and called according to the month and day of their birth, the oldest first. Registrants who have been deferred in Class I-S-C or Class II-S and have been integrated with a prime age group under the provisions of this paragraph shall, for the purposes of selection and call, thereafter be considered a member of such age group."

Engineers and Scientists in the Services

As stated at the outset, if the national interest is to be served, the most effective use of our technical manpower is necessary. The Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council strives to help toward this goal.

The objective to be sought, in the utilization of men having critical occupations, is that each man shall serve the nation where he can serve it best, whether that be civilian or military service.

Any cases of technical men called to active service, or inducted under Selective Service, whose engineering or scientific skills are not being utilized by the Armed Forces, should be referred to the Commission. Sufficient factual detail should be included to permit the Commission to refer the case to appropriate authorities, should the Commission judge such action to be desirable.

The Engineering Manpower Commission will advise, from time to time, as to general policies and procedures to be followed in delay and deferment matters, particularly as to changes in the policies outlined in this handbook.

It may be added that the Commission proposes to do all it can to insure optimum utilization of technical personnel in the Armed Forces through assignment of such personnel to jobs suited to their training and ability, and avoidance of the calling or induction of technical personnel except as needed for technical assignments.

Appendix I

Comparison of Classifications

Prepared by National Headquarters, Selective Service System

The following chart outlines the difference between the rules of classification under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

Classifications Prescribed by Regulations under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.	Classifications Prescribed by Regulations under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.
I-A Available for military service	No change
I-A-O Conscientious objector available for noncombatant military service only	No change
I-C Member of Active Armed Forces, Environmental Science Services Administration, or Public Health Service	No change, except Reserve Officers of Public Health Service must be assigned to Public Health Service, including National Institutes of Health, or assigned to Coast Guard, Bureau of Prisons, or Environmental Science Services Administration
I-D Serving in Armed Forces Reserve	No change
I-O Conscientious objector available for civilian work in lieu of induction	No change
I-S(H) High school student	No change
I-S(C) Full-time, satisfactory college student ordered for induction while in school—deferred to finish his academic year	No change, except deferred student who has received baccalaureate degree is ineligible
I-W Conscientious objector performing civilian work in lieu of induction	No change
I-W Rel. Conscientious objector who has completed alternative service	No change
I-Y Registrant not qualified now for military service, but who would be qualified in emergency (physical, mental, or moral reasons)	No change
OCCUPATIONAL	
II-A Irreplaceable man whose employment is necessary to maintenance of national health, safety, or interest	No change, except Director of Selective Service may identify needed critical skills and essential occupations after advice from National Security Council
Persons in training for critical skills, as identified by the Director of Selective Service after consultation with the Secretary of Labor	No change, except persons preparing for critical skills and other essential occupations will be identified by the Director of Selective Service after receiving advice from the National Security Council. No minimum hours prescribed for apprentice before consideration for deferment
II-C Essential and irreplaceable agricultural worker	No change, except shortage or surplus of agricultural commodity may be considered in determining deferment

STUDENTS

II-S	College student whose activity in study is necessary in the national interest, with much depending on test score or class standing	Any college student satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction, and making proportionate progress each academic year, until he receives baccalaureate degree, ceases to perform satisfactorily, or attains age of 24
	Graduate student who scored 80 or more on test or was in upper ¼ of senior undergraduate class	**After October 1, 1967,** only students pursuing medical studies or in other fields identified by the Director of Selective Service after receiving advice from National Security Council Students entering graduate school for first time in October 1967 may be deferred for one year Students entering their second or subsequent year of graduate school in October 1967 may be deferred for one year to earn a master's degree or not to exceed a total of five years to earn a doctorate or professional degree

DEPENDENCY

III-A	Hardship to dependents	No change
	Father maintaining bona fide family relationship with his children	No change, except men who have been deferred as students may not subsequently be deferred as fathers
IV-A	Veterans and sole surviving son	No change, except Public Health Service Reserve officers assigned after July 1, 1967, must have performed active duty with staff of Public Health Service, including National Institutes of Health, or while assigned to Coast Guard, Bureau of Prisons, or Environmental Science Services Administration
IV-B	Officials deferred by law	No change
IV-C	Aliens deferred because of alien status	No change, except to include aliens properly registered who subsequently acquire status exempt from registration
IV-D	Ministers and theological students	No change
IV-F	Men who would not be acceptable to Armed Forces, even in full mobilization, for physical, mental, or moral reasons	No change
V-A	Men over age of liability	No change, except there is now liability for service to age 35 for all physicians, dentists, and allied medical specialists (under present law no liability after age 26 unless previously deferred)

Appendix II

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

1724 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435
Telephone No. 202-343-1100

Director .... Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey
Deputy Director .... Col. Daniel O. Omer
Chief, Manpower Division .... Capt. Kenneth S. Goodrich, USN

STATE DIRECTORS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
STATE HEADQUARTERS ADDRESSES
and
COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

ALABAMA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Room 818, Aronov Building
474 South Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
☎ 205-263-7521

ALASKA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box No. 2691
Juneau, Alaska 99801
☎ Juniper 6-2101

ARIZONA
State Director, Selective
Service System
1014 North 2nd Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
☎ 602-261-3255

ARKANSAS
State Director, Selective
Service System
Federal Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
☎ 501-372-4361

CALIFORNIA
State Director, Selective
Service System
U.S. Post Office Building
8th and I Streets
Sacramento, California 95814
☎ 916-449-2598

CANAL ZONE
Canal Zone Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box No. 2014
Balboa Heights, Canal Zone
(200-A Administration Building)

COLORADO
State Director, Selective
Service System
Double A Building
1300 Glenarm Place
Denver, Colorado 80204
☎ 303-297-3004

CONNECTICUT
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box No. 1558
Hartford, Connecticut 06101
☎ 203-244-2540

DELAWARE
State Director, Selective
Service System
Prices Corner
3202 Kirkwood Highway
Wilmington, Delaware 19808
☎ 302-658-6911

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
District Director, Selective
Service System
916 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20435
☎ 202-386-3543

FLORIDA

State Director, Selective
Service System
19 McMillan Street
St. Augustine, Florida 32084
☎ 904-829-9051

GEORGIA

State Director, Selective
Service System
901 West Peachtree St., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
☎ 404-876-2773

GUAM

Guam Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box No. 3036
Agana, Guam 96910
☎ 72-6447

HAWAII

State Director, Selective
Service System
Hawaii Life Bldg., Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812
☎ 588-030

IDAHO

State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box No. 1997
Avenue H and Reserve Street
Boise, Idaho 83701
☎ 208-342-2711

ILLINOIS

State Director, Selective
Service System
405 East Washington Street
Springfield, Illinois 62701
☎ 217-525-4281

INDIANA

State Director, Selective
Service System
Century Bldg.
36 South Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46209
☎ 317-633-8653

IOWA

State Director, Selective
Service System
Building 68, Fort Des Moines
Des Moines, Iowa 50315
☎ 515-284-4151

KANSAS

State Director, Selective
Service System
Masonic Temple Building
10th and Van Buren Streets
Topeka, Kansas 66612
☎ 913-234-8661

KENTUCKY

State Director, Selective
Service System
220 Steele Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
☎ 502-223-3486

LOUISIANA

State Director, Selective
Service System
Building TB 309
Jackson Barracks
New Orleans, Louisiana 70140
☎ 504-271-5301

MAINE

State Director, Selective
Service System
4 Union Street
Augusta, Maine 04301
☎ 207-622-6171

MARYLAND

State Director, Selective
Service System
Fifth Regiment Armory
Hoffman and Bolton Streets
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
☎ 301-962-2670

MASSACHUSETTS

State Director, Selective
Service System
55 Tremont Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
☎ 617-223-6311

MICHIGAN

State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 626
Lansing, Michigan 48903
(Arnold Building, 1120 E. May
Street, Lansing, Michigan)
☎ 517-372-1910

MINNESOTA

State Director, Selective
Service System
100 East Tenth Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
☎ 612-228-7877

MISSISSIPPI

State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
☎ 601-948-7821

MISSOURI

State Director, Selective
Service System
411 Madison Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
☎ 314-635-7903

MONTANA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 1183
Helena, Montana 59601
(616 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana)
☎ 406-442-9040

NEBRASKA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
208 North 11th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
☎ 402-475-3611

NEVADA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 644
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(301 West Washington Street,
Carson City, Nevada)
☎ 702-882-3465

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 427
Concord, New Hampshire 03302
(Room 221, 18 School Street)
☎ 603-225-9482

NEW JERSEY
State Director, Selective
Service System
1006 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
☎ 609-599-3511

NEW MEXICO
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 1028
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(U.S. Courthouse Building)
☎ 505-982-3801

NEW YORK STATE
State Director, Selective
Service System
Old Post Office Building
Albany, New York 12207
☎ 518-472-3632

NEW YORK CITY
State Director of Selective
Service for New York City
11th Floor, 205 E. 42nd St.,
New York, New York 10017
☎ 212-646-7731

NORTH CAROLINA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 9513
Morgan Street Station
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
(714 Tucker Street)
☎ 919-828-9031

NORTH DAKOTA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Federal Building
Post Office Box 1417
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
☎ 701-255-4011

OHIO
State Director, Selective
Service System
34 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
☎ 614-469-7380

OKLAHOMA
State Director, Selective
Service System
407 Federal Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
73102
☎ 405-236-2311

OREGON
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 4288
Portland, Oregon 97208
(811 N.E. Oregon Street)
☎ 503-234-3361

PENNSYLVANIA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 1921
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105
(No. 2 Riverside Office Center
3rd Floor, 2101 North Front St.)
☎ 717-787-4500

PUERTO RICO
Puerto Rico Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 4031
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00905
☎ 724-3290

RHODE ISLAND
State Director, Selective
Service System
1 Washington Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02905
☎ 401-461-1500

SOUTH CAROLINA
State Director, Selective
Service System
1801 Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
☎ 803-253-8371

SOUTH DAKOTA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 1872
Rapid City, South Dakota 57702
☎ 605-348-1121

TENNESSEE
State Director, Selective
Service System
Room 500, 1717 West End Bldg.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
☎ 615-242-6307

TEXAS
State Director, Selective
Service System
Room 515, Western Republic
Bldg., 702 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701
☎ 512-476-6411

UTAH
State Director, Selective
Service System
Building Number 102
Fort Douglas, Utah 84113
☎ 801-328-2026

VERMONT
State Director, Selective
Service System
Federal Building
87 State Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
☎ 802-223-3491

VIRGINIA
State Director, Selective
Service System
New Federal Office Building
400 North 8th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23240
☎ 703-649-3611

VIRGIN ISLANDS
Virgin Islands Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 360
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Virgin Islands 00802
☎ 809-774-1280

WASHINGTON
State Director, Selective
Service System
Washington National Guard
Armory, South 10th and Yakima
Tacoma, Washington 98405
☎ 206-383-2861

WEST VIRGINIA
State Director, Selective
Service System
Federal Office Building
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
☎ 304-343-6181

WISCONSIN
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 2157
Madison, Wisconsin 53701
(1220 Capitol Court)
☎ 608-257-1011

WYOMING
State Director, Selective
Service System
Post Office Box 2186
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
(200 East 8th Avenue)
☎ 307-634-5920

Appendix III

Lists of Essential Activities and Critical Occupations

The Secretary of Commerce has published a List of Essential Activities, and the Secretary of Labor has published a List of Critical Occupations.

The lists reprinted here are used by both the Department of Defense and the Selective Service System as guides in matters of delay and deferment, and should be consulted by employers having such problems. It should be pointed out that the two lists are flexible, and recommendations will be made from time to time by the Inter-Agency Committee on Essential Activities and Critical Occupations, to keep the lists current, in relation to foreseeable plans for mobilization.

The basis of the composition of the list of Essential Activities and Critical Occupations, as drawn from the joint publication of the Departments of Commerce and Labor is as follows:

> "To qualify for the List of Currently Essential Activities under the foreseeable mobilization program, the activity must be one which is: (1) necessary to the defense program, or basic health, safety, or interest, and (2) inadequate to meet defense and civilian requirements because of manpower shortages or for which the future manpower supply is not reasonably assured.
>
> "Each occupation on the List of Currently Critical Occupations is determined on the basis of the following criteria: (1) under the foreseeable mobilization program an overall shortage of workers in the occupation exists or is developing which will significantly interfere with effective functioning of essential industries or activities, (2) a minimum accelerated training time of two years (or the equivalent in work experience) is necessary to the satisfactory performance of all the major tasks found in the occupation, and (3) the occupation is indispensable to the functioning of the industries or activities in which it occurs."

Section 4(g) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 provides as follows:

> "(g) The National Security Council shall periodically advise the Director of the Selective Service System and coordinate with him the work of such State and local volunteer advisory committees which the Director of Selective Service may establish, with

> respect to the identification, selection, and deferment of needed professional and scientific personnel and those engaged in, and preparing for, critical skills and other essential occupations. In the performance of its duties under this subsection the National Security Council shall consider the needs of both the Armed Forces and the civilian segment of the population."

Until advice is received from the National Security Council, the pamphlet containing the U.S. Department of Commerce List of Currently Essential Activities and U.S. Department of Labor List of Currently Critical Occupations, dated August 1962, will continue to be used by the Selective Service System for informational purposes when considering requests for occupational deferments.

U.S. Department of Labor
List of Currently Critical Occupations

PART I—OCCUPATIONAL TITLES

AIRCRAFT AND ENGINE MECHANIC—Special Definition

APPRENTICE (Critical Occupations Only)—Special Definition

ASTRONOMER*—Special Definition

BACTERIOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.33, p. 51 (Includes Microbiologist)

BIOPHYSICIST*—Special Definition

CHEMIST* (0–07)—General Definition

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST—Special Definition

DENTIST (medical ser.) 0–13.10—General Definition

DIE SETTER (forging) 4–76.120, p. 387

ELECTRONICS MECHANIC—Special Definition

ENGINEERING PSYCHOLOGIST*—Special Definition

ENGINEER, PROFESSIONAL (0–14—0–20)—General Definition

FOREMAN (Critical Occupations Only)—Special Definition

GEOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.63, p. 605

GEOPHYSICIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.63, p. 605

GLASS BLOWER, LABORATORY APPARATUS—Special Definition

HEALTH PHYSICIST—Special Definition

INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN (5–83)—General Definition

JIG AND TEMPLATE MAKER (5–17)—General Definition

MACHINIST (4–75)—General Definition

MATHEMATICIAN* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.76, p. 833

NURSE, REGISTERED (0–33)—General Definition

ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCE AND LIMB TECHNICIAN (5–09)—General Definition

OSTEOPATH (medical ser.) 0–39.96, p. 914

PARASITOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.31, p. 945

PATTERNMAKER (5–17)—General Definition

PHARMACOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.34, p. 961

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (0–26)—General Definition

PHYSICIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.73, p. 965

PHYSIOLOGIST*—Special Definition

PROGRAMER, ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC (profess. and kin.)

SCIENTIFIC LINGUIST*—Special Definition

TEACHER, COLLEGE—Special Definition

TEACHER, HIGH SCHOOL (Mathematics, Physical and Biological Sciences, and Modern Foreign Languages Except French, German, Italian, or Spanish)—Special Definition

TEACHER, TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (Critical Occupations Only)—Special Definition

TEACHER, VOCATIONAL (Critical Occupations Only) —Special Definition

TECHNICIAN, ENGINEERING AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES—Special Definition

TOOL AND DIE DESIGNER (0–48)—General Definition

TOOL AND DIE MAKER (4–76)—General Definition

VETERINARIAN (medical ser.) 0–34.10, p. 1455

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*Limited to those individuals who meet one of the following criteria:

1. Have a graduate degree directly related to the occupational area concerned.
2. Have equivalent experience, education, and training (generally considered to be not less than 1 year beyond bachelor degree level).

PART II—DEFINITIONS

Occupations contained and described in this List of Currently Critical Occupations are identified wherever possible in terms of the **Dictionary of Occupational Titles**, Volumes I and II, Second Edition, 1949, and its Supplement I, dated 1955. The symbol DOT is used in referring to these publications. Where the occupations in this list are identified in the DOT, reference is made to the appropriate DOT title, code, and page number.

In some instances, brief descriptive statements identified as "General Definitions" have been prepared and cover several occupations. In other instances, "Special Definitions" have been prepared where no applicable DOT definitions were available.

The expression "related titles" which occurs in occupational definitions on this list refers to occupations which have the same DOT code number as the occupation defined and are also considered critical occupations. For a listing of "related titles" allied with a specific occupation, reference should be made to Volume II, DOT.

It should be clearly understood that because of the purpose of this material the brief descriptions accompanying the titles on the list cannot be considered standards for determination of hours, wages, jurisdictional matters, or appropriate bargaining units, or for use in formal job evaluation systems.

Since occupational definitions are constantly being revised, certain definitions found here are modifications of and supersede the corresponding definitions in the DOT for the purposes of this list.

AIRCRAFT AND ENGINE MECHANIC—
Special Definition

Assembles and disassembles, inspects, tests, overhauls, repairs, and services airplanes and airplane engines.

This definition includes only: Aircraft Assembly Mechanic; Aircraft-Engine Assembly Mechanic; and Airplane Mechanic, defined as follows:

Aircraft Assembly Mechanic. Performs a major portion of diversified skilled mechanical operations in the assembly of aircraft: Joins and installs aircraft parts and assemblies, and installs aircraft equipment, performing necessary layout, rework, and functional checking of complex parts and equipment. Improvises operational and production aids when adequate tools and equipment are not available. Fits together, installs, and tests aircraft units, such as engine mounts, power plants, superchargers, cockpit cowlings, instrument panels, heating and ventilating systems, landing gears, glass enclosure sections, pipe fittings, engine-control equipment, nacelles, gas and oil lines, and propellers. Installs and tests auxiliary equipment such as guns and turrets, bomb release mechanisms, radio tables, doors, camera supports, radio brackets, and machine gun mounts.

Aircraft-Engine Assembly Mechanic. Performs a major portion of diversified skilled mechanical operations to assemble, inspect, test, adjust, and tear down aircraft engines in manufacturing plants and depots: Aligns, joins, and installs component parts and accessories of production, experimental, and overhauled engines, using all kinds of mechanic's tools and a comprehensive knowledge of complex assembly procedures to insure proper adjustment and fit of parts. Interprets blueprints and wiring diagrams when working on new and remodeled engines; improvises operational and production tools and aids when adequate equipment is not available; fabricates, installs, and reworks special test parts. Makes complex installations and adjustments including installing and timing of gears, setting clearance, and checking such measurements as backlash and runout, using dial indicators, micrometers, and a variety of other gages and calipers. Tears down completely, experimental and production models of such equipment as turbo-jet engines, gas turbines, and transmissions, for diagnosis of malfunctioning and engineering changes. Replaces parts and subassemblies and installs such special equipment as thermocouples, oil baffles, and other devices specified by engineers.

Airplane Mechanic. Overhauls, services, and inspects airplanes and airplane engines: inspects and repairs airplanes in shops and on the line. Inspects, services, adjusts, and overhauls airplane engines.

APPRENTICE (Critical Occupations Only)—
Special Definition

Any apprentice in training in a critical occupation under a program which is being conducted in substantial conformance with the standards of a State or the Federal Apprenticeship Agency who shall have served satisfactorily at least 1,000 hours of his term of training.

NOTE: The Director of Selective Service has eliminated the hours requirement for apprentices with respect to occupational deferment. (Amendment No. 105 published 7 July 1967.) See page 12.

ASTRONOMER*—Special Definition

Investigates celestial phenomena and relates research to basic scientific knowledge or to practical problems such as navigation: Studies celestial phenomena by means of optical and radio telescopes, equipped with such devices as cameras, spectrometers, radiometers, photometers, and micrometers which may either be on ground or carried in or above atmosphere with balloons, rockets, or satellites. Interprets information obtained in terms of basic physical laws. Determines sizes, shapes, brightness, spectra, and motions and computes positions of sun, moon, planets, stars, nebulae and galaxies. Calculates orbits of various celestial bodies. Determines exact time by celestial observations and conducts research into relationships between time and space. Constructs mathematical tables giving positions of sun, moon, planets, and stars, at given times, for use by air and sea navigators. Conducts research on statistical theory of motions of celestial bodies. Analyzes wave lengths of radiation from celestial bodies, as observed in optical and radio ranges of spectrum. Studies history, structure, extent, and evolution of stars, stellar systems, and universe. May design new and improved optical, mechanical, and electronic instruments for astronomical research. May specialize in study of temperature, luminosity, and chemical composition of celestial bodies and be known as ASTROPHYSICIST. May study motions of objects in solar system in relation to action of gravitation and calculate orbits of artificial satellites and paths of guided missiles and be known as ASTRONOMER, CELESTIAL MECHANICS. May specialize in measuring coordinates of celestial bodies and be known as ASTROMETRIST. May study sources, nature, and origin of celestial radio waves by means of radio telescopes, and be known as RADIO ASTRONOMER.

BACTERIOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.33, p. 51
(Includes Microbiologist)

Conducts research and laboratory experiments, and makes observations of micro-organisms, such as bacteria, Rikettsia, viruses, protozoa, and certain types of fungi: Isolates and makes cultures of significant bacteria or other micro-organisms in prescribed or standard inhibitory media. Identifies micro-organisms by microscopic examination of their physiological, morphological, and cultural characteristics. Studies growth, development, and nutritional requirements of bacteria and other micro-organisms in synthetic media, controlling such factors as moisture, aeration, temperature, acidity, and nutritive elements, and observing conditions favorable for their reproduction, dissociation, or destruction. Observes action of micro-organisms upon living tissues of plants, higher animals, and other micro-organisms and on dead organic matter. Makes chemical analyses of substances, such as acids, alcohols, and enzymes, produced by bacteria and other micro-organisms on organic matter.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–35.33).

BIOPHYSICIST*—Special Definition

Studies the physical principles of living cells and organisms, including mechanics, heat, light, radiation, sound, and electricity. Is trained in both physics and biology. May specialize, for example, in the field of radiobiology which includes such activities as the study and use of radiation and nuclear particles in the treatment of cancer or the use of atomic isotopes in discovering the transformation of substances in cells.

CHEMIST* (0–07)—General Definition

Performs analytical or research work of an experimental or applied nature in the field of chemistry, or directs or advises concerning the work of others in such performance. This may include supervision of manufacturing processes where chemical processes are involved as well as specialized consulting services. Utilizes knowledge of the application of laboratory techniques and the laws, principles, and relationships pertaining to the composition and transformation characteristics of matter in cellular, molecular, atomic, and subatomic stages. Makes analyses and investigations in the field of organic chemistry, working with hydrocarbons or their derivatives; in inorganic chemistry, working with elements, mixtures, and compounds not containing carbons; in physical chemistry, studying quantitatively the relationship between the chemical and physical properties in organic and inorganic substances; in biological chemistry, studying the chemistry of living organisms to discover and apply chemical compounds and procedures to nourish, influence, or regulate physiological processes; and in analytical chemistry, making all kinds of analyses and investigations in all fields of chemistry to determine the composition of inorganic or organic compounds or mixtures and to develop analytical methods and to set up standards for the control of products; may supervise other workers in laboratory research or industrial control activities, compile data on findings, and prepare scientific reports.

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* See graduate degree requirement, p. 42.

This definition includes all related titles within the DOT code group (0–07).

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST—Special Definition

Diagnoses mental and emotional disorders of individuals in clinics, hospitals, prisons, and other institutions and administers program of treatment: Interviews patient, studies medical and social case history, observes patient in play or other situations, and selects, administers, and interprets projective and other psychological tests to diagnose disorder and formulate plan of treatment. Treats psychological disorders to effect improved adjustment through psychodrama, play therapy, and other techniques of individual and group therapy. Selects approach to use in individual therapy such as directive, nondirective, and supportive therapy and plans frequency, intensity, and duration of therapy. May collaborate with PSYCHIATRIST; PEDIATRICIAN; SOCIAL WORKER, PSYCHIATRIC: and other specialists in developing treatment programs for patients, based on analysis of clinical data. May instruct and direct students serving psychological internships in hospitals and clinics. May develop experimental design and conduct research in field of personality development and adjustment and on problems of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illness. May serve as consultant to social, educational, welfare, and other agencies on individual cases or in evaluation, planning, and development of mental health programs. May specialize on one of the following: behavior problems, crime and delinquency, group therapy, individual diagnosis and therapy, mental deficiency, objective tests, projective techniques and speech pathology.

A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST is identified as an individual who is working in the field of clinical psychology and who meets one of the following criteria: (1) is a diplomate in clinical psychology of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology; (2) is a fellow of the Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology of the American Psychological Association; or (3) holds a Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology.

DENTIST (medical ser.) 0–13.10—General Definition

A person of recognized education, experience, and legal qualifications engaged in the practice of dentistry, or any phase of dentistry, such as extracting, filling, cleaning or replacing teeth; performing corrective work, such as straightening; treating diseased tissue of the gums; performing surgical operations on jaw or mouth; and fitting dentures. May specialize in one particular phase of dentistry, or in the caring for teeth of children, or in X-ray analysis.

This title includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–13.10).

DIE SETTER (forging) 4–76.120, p. 387

Sets up dies in bulldozers, drop hammers, power brakes, power presses, and other forging machines and adjusts them to normal operation: Removes used dies from machine and cleans scale or dirt from bed. Selects proper dies and bolts upper (male) die to movable block and lower (female) die in approximate center of bed or anvil of machine. Adjusts female die to get an exact fit with male die. Clamps female die in place and adjusts length of stroke of male die. Operates machine to forge a few trial pieces, inspects them, makes adjustments, and turns machine over to operator.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (4–76.120).

ELECTRONICS MECHANIC—Special Definition

Fabricates, installs, maintains, and repairs intricate electronic apparatus and equipment used in communication, detection, measurement, and control systems, such as: aid-to-navigation systems including radar and sonar; proximity fuses, guided missiles, fire sighting and control systems, electronic computers, complex X-ray equipment and electronic instrument and control devices, including those for special application in meteorological, geophysical, medical, and industrial-process fields. Constructs and modifies complex electronic assemblies and components, following engineering drawings, sketches, or verbal instructions and using a comprehensive knowledge of complex and varied test, assembly, and repair procedures to insure proper diagnosis, adjustment, and operation of such equipment. Tests calibrates, adjusts, and repairs complex electronic equipment using electronic testing and auxiliary equipment and replacing and interchanging component parts with precision machinist's and electrician's tools.

This title excludes those concerned with service and repair of radio and television broadcasting equipment and receivers, public address systems, diathermy devices, electric organs, and similar equipment.

ENGINEERING PYSCHOLOGIST*—Special Definition

Collaborates with engineers and scientists in design, development and utilization of man-machine systems to obtain optimum machine efficiency, operability, maintainability in terms of human capabilities: Advises on human factors to be considered in design of military and non-military machine systems and industrial products. Participates in solving such problems as allocation of functions to machines and operators, layout and arrangement of work sites, and number and position of persons required to operate a system. May conduct research studies to develop psychological principles in such areas as the effect of physical factors such as temperature, humidity, vibration, noise, and illumination on operator behavior; the functional design of dials, scales, meters, and other instruments to minimize sensory requirements; and the development of specifications for optimal size, shape, direction, speed of motion, and location of equipment controls.

ENGINEER, PROFESSIONAL (0-14—0-20)—
General Definition

Performs any of the following functions requiring the application of engineering principles and other scientific knowledge to the solution of engineering problems: (1) Conducts engineering research, including study and appraisal of technical literature, analysis, and experimentation, in which scientific principles are applied in the development or improvement of products, equipment, structures, processes, or services. (2) Designs new or improved equipment, structures, machinery, or apparatus, employing knowledge of engineering principles to determine form of parts to be made and materials to be used with due regard to safety, economy, fabricating ease, as well as economy of maintenance and operation. (3) Plans and supervises tests to determine life, wear, and strength of materials and parts, conformity of product or equipment with specifications, or need for overhaul, repair, or replacement of equipment or structures. (4) Organizes personnel and equipment to produce required output safely and with minimum cost, scheduling operations and organizing production line to facilitate flow of materials. (5) Performs other engineering functions, such as developing specifications, standards, and patents, selling equipment, supplies, and services requiring professional or technical knowledge, and providing engineering services as a consultant. May specialize in any of the fields of professional engineering.

The above functions are applicable to this definition only when they are of such a level of difficulty as to require the application of a knowledge of the engineering, physical, and mathematical sciences equivalent to that acquired through the completion of at least a 4-year professional engineering curriculum leading to a bachelor's degree in an accredited college or university.

This definition includes all related titles within the DOT code groups (0-14—0-20).

FOREMAN (Critical Occupations Only) — Special
Definition

Supervises a group of workmen engaged in a critical occupation and interprets blueprints, sketches, and written or verbal orders: Determines procedure of work, assigns duties to craftsmen, and inspects their work for quality and quantity. May keep time, production, and other records, employ, train, and discharge workers or assist subordinates during emergencies or as a regular assigned duty. Sets up or inspects equipment preparatory to use by regular operators and performs related duties of supervisory or minor administrative nature. Must be skilled in the particular craft in which he functions.

GEOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0-35.63, p. 605

Studies the constitution, structure, and history of the earth's crust: Employs theoretical knowledge and research data to locate mineral, oil, and gas deposits and to determine the probable area, slope, and accessibility of lodes. Conducts research into the formation and dissolution of rock layers, analyzes fossil and mineral content of layers, and endeavors to fix historical sequence of development by relating characteristics to known geologic influences. Studies dynamic processes of great internal pressures and heat, volcanic disturbances and air, water, and glacial erosion, which bring about changes in earth's crust. Prepares reports, maps, and diagrams of regions explored.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0-35.63).

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* See graduate degree requirement, p. 42.

GEOPHYSICIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.65, p. 606

Studies seismic, gravitational, electrical, thermal, and magnetic phenomena to determine structure and composition of earth and forces causing movement and warping of surface: Investigates origin and activity of glaciers and volcanoes and the course and phenomena of earthquakes. Charts ocean currents and tides; takes measurements concerning shape and movements of earth and acoustic, optical, and electrical phenomena in the atmosphere. Employs theoretical knowledge and research data to locate petroleum and mineral deposits. Establishes fixed points over the surface of the earth for use in making navigational charts and maps. Predicts communication and atmospheric conditions. May specialize in a particular phase of the work, as exploration, administration, research, consulting, or design.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–35.65).

GLASS BLOWER, LABORATORY APPARATUS—Special Definition

Melts, bends, shapes, and blows glass into intricate parts of scientific instruments and pieces of laboratory apparatus, such as titration cells, gas burettes, viscometers, distilling columns, and volumetric pipettes. Fabricates a wide variety of precision apparatus, working to close tolerances and usually following either blueprints or verbal instructions of equipment designers and users.

HEALTH PHYSICIST—Special Definition

Devises and directs a research training and monitoring program to protect plant personnel from radiation hazards: Conducts research to develop inspection standards, radiation exposure limits for personnel, safe work methods, and decontamination procedures and tests surrounding areas to assure that releases to environment are not in excess of permissible radiation standards. Designs or modifies health physics equipment, such as detectors and counters, to improve radiation protection. Assists in developing standards of permissible concentrations of radioisotopes in liquids and gases. Directs testing and monitoring of equipment and recording of personnel radiation exposure dates. Requests special bio-assay samples of individuals believed to be exposed. Consults with scientific personnel regarding new experiments to determine that equipment or plant design conforms to health physics standards for protection of personnel. Supervises radiation monitor and directs monitoring of plant areas and work sites. Requisitions and maintains inventory of instruments. Records location and quantity of radioactive sources assigned to departments. Instructs personnel in principles, policies, rules, and regulations related to radiation hazards. Assigns film badges and dosimeters to personnel and recommends changes in assignment for health reasons. May advise public authorities on methods of dealing with radiation hazards and procedures to be followed in radiation incidents and assist in civil defense planning. Reports findings and recommends improvements in safety measures.

A bachelor's degree with a major in physics, chemistry, engineering, or a biological science, plus at least one year of specialized training in health physics is required.

INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN (5–83)—
General Definition

Repairs and adjusts electrical and mechanical recording, regulating, and control instruments, such as pressure and flow meters, altimeters, tachometers, and gyro compasses.

This definition includes only: Electrical Instrument Repairman; Instrument Man; and Instrument Repairman, defined as follows:

Electrical Instrument Repairman (any ind.) 5–83.975, p. 449. Cleans, adjusts, repairs, and calibrates electrical or electronic instruments and control devices, such as voltmeters, recording gages, relays, thermostats, motor-starting boxes, and other precision electrical apparatus. Job requires a combination of the skills of a machinist and an electrician. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–83.975).

Instrument Man (aircraft mfg.) 5–83.972, p. 705. Removes, tests, repairs, calibrates, and reinstalls aircraft instruments, such as air speed indicators, gyro compasses, altimeters, turn and bank indicators, tachometers, and engine and carburetor temperature indicators; makes new parts if replacement parts are not available. A thorough knowledge of the functions and operations of the various instruments is required. Must have appropriate certificate from the Federal Aviation Agency or work must be approved by inspector having an appropriate certificate from the Federal Aviation Agency. This definition includes all related titles in aircraft manufacturing with the same DOT code number (5–83.972).

Instrument Repairman (any ind.) 5–83.971, p. 706. Installs repairs, and adjusts recording, regulating, and control instruments, such as pressure, flow, and combustion meters and gages: Disconnects inaccurate or damaged instrument and replaces it. Dismantles instrument and replaces worn or broken parts with new ones. May make new parts or repair old ones. Assembles instrument and installs it on testing apparatus. Calibrates instrument to coincide with an established standard. Inspects all recording instruments periodically and makes necessary adjustments. May adjust and repair mechanism and valves of automatic control devices. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–83.971).

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* See graduate degree requirement, p. 42.

JIG AND TEMPLATE MAKER (5–17)— General Definition

Builds forms, jigs, fixtures, and templates of wood, metal, and other materials for use as guides or standards by other workers in mass production. Studies blueprints and lays out, cuts, and assembles component parts, using a variety of wood and metalworking tools and equipment. Works to close tolerances and checks dimensions with precision measuring devices.

This definition includes only: Form and Jig Maker; and Template Maker, defined as follows:

Form and Jig Maker (fabric. plastic prod.) 5–17.061, p. 564. Builds forms, fixtures, jigs, or templates of wood or metal for use in shaping, finishing, and assembling plastic materials into fabricated products: Studies blueprints or models to determine methods to be used, selects appropriate type of material, and lays out designs, using dividers, straightedges, or other measuring instruments. Cuts stock to precise dimensions, using power-driven saws or hand shears. Assembles parts by riveting, bolting, screwing, or gluing. May plane or sand completed wood assemblies. May fabricate metal frames for filling with lead by another worker to obtain desired form or pattern. May build boxlike enclosure around form and mix and pour plasters into enclosure to make plaster cast. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–17.061).

Template Maker (aircaft mfg.) 5–17.225, p. 1364. Makes sheet-metal templates for airplane parts according to loft board lay-outs and other specifications, using various hand tools and metalworking machines. Locates holes, cut-outs, and bends, using protractors, scribers, dividers, and other precision instruments.

MACHINIST (4–75)—General Definition

Carries through to completion the construction and repair of metal parts, tools, machines, mechanical instruments, and ordnance materials. Sets up and operates various machine tools including lathes, milling machines, planers, and shapers. Assembles and installs machines, equipment, and subassemblies, working from blueprints and written specifications. Plans his own work sequences, applies shop mathematics, uses special tables and charts, and possesses a knowledge of dimensions and uses of stndard bolts, screws, threads, and tapers. Applies a knowledge of the working properties of the more common metals, and shapes metal parts to precise dimensions within prescribed tolerances.

This definition includes all related titles within the DOT code group (4–75).

MATHEMATICIAN* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.76, p. 833

Solves and directs the solutions of problems in higher mathematics which may be incidental to investigative, developmental, and research work in scientific fields, such as engineering, chemistry, physics, and astronomy. Determines mathematical principles involved and most efficient methodology to solution of problems. Acts as an adviser or consultant on application of mathematical analysis to scientific problems. May conduct research projects to discover new or improved methods for application of mathematical theory or analysis to new or unexplored areas of scientific investigation.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–35.76).

NURSE, REGISTERED (0–33)—General Definition

Performs various nursing or supervisory duties requiring completion of approved course of study at accredited school of nursing, passing of licensing examination administered by State board of nurse examiners, or otherwise complying with legal requirements to practice as professional nurse. Must hold certificate of registration or license to practice. Does general nursing work in homes or in hospitals, infirmaries, sanitariums, or other institutions. Administers medicines, ointments, and drugs as instructed by a PHYSICIAN. Observes symptoms, takes and records the temperature, pulse, and respiration of patients, and charts these according to standard practice. Changes dressing on wounds or injuries. Bathes and massages invalid persons. Feeds helpless patients. Serves meals as prescribed to patients. Prepares operating room. Sterilizes instruments. Gives injections or other treatments as prescribed by PHYSICIAN. This definition includes registered nurses who are engaged in instruction or supervisory duties.

This definition includes all related titles within the DOT code group (0–33) except Nurse, Student.

ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCE AND LIMB TECHNICIAN (5–09)—General Definition

Lays out, makes, and fits artificial limbs and other devices according to customers' specifications and medical prescriptions. Studies specifications or makes plaster casts of stump and normal limbs or body deformity, employing knowledge of limb structure. Selects stock lumber, fibre, metal, or leather, and draws patterns to scale or marks materials. Cuts and carves wooden limbs to specified dimensions, using hand and machine carving tools. Finishes limbs following preliminary fitting by removing wood from exterior or interior parts to reduce weight and obtain proper balance and contour and fills, sands, and polishes wood. Winds damp fibres around wood forms in fibre-winding machine. Shapes, anneals, and welds sheet-metal tubing and assembles parts of limbs, using bolts, screws, and rivets. Cuts, positions, stretches, molds, and sews plastic or leather to cover limbs or fabricate parts such as leather stump sockets. Makes and repairs arch supports, orthopedic braces, and appliances for feet, legs, and body deformities and cuts and fashions supports from steel, plastics, cork, and leather, using welding equipment, shears, rivet punch, electric drill, chisels, saws, hammers, and other hand tools. Fits assembled artificial limbs and devices to customers and adjusts holding-harnesses.

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* See graduate degree requirement, p. 42.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code numbers 5–09.400—5–09.5999, except Surgical-Elastic Knitter, Hand Frame; Artificial-Limb Assembler; Seamstress; Socket Maker; Plastic-Bucket Maker; and Welder-and-Finisher.

OSTEOPATH (medical ser.) 0–39.96, p. 914

Diagnoses, prescribes for, and treats diseases, disorders, and conditions of the human body, in accordance with the State laws regulating the practice of osteopathy: Specializes in manipulative procedures for the detection and correction of disorders and affections of the body structure, as licensed in each State; in those States where legally qualified, practices obstetrics, surgery, internal medicine, or other branches (specialties) of medical science.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–39.96).

PARASITOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.31, p. 945

Conducts research on animal parasites to determine manner in which they attack human beings and animals and studies the effects produced: Studies characteristics, habits, and life cycles of parasites and investigates modes of transmission from host to host. Develops methods and agents with which to combat parasite or treat infections. May specialize in study of one variety of parasite or in development of drug and chemical agents for parasite control.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–35.31).

PATTERNMAKER (5–17)—General Definition

Builds wooden or metal patterns, core boxes, and match plates, according to blueprint dimensions, using either standard woodworking or metal-machining equipment. Lays out, cuts, and shapes component parts, assembles patterns, and checks dimensions with calipers, shrinkage rules, micrometers, and similar precision measuring devices.

This definition includes only: Patternmaker, Metal; Patternmaker, Wood; Pattern Lay-Out Man; Patternmaker; and Plaster-Pattern Caster, defined as follows:

Patternmaker, Metal (found.) 5–17.010, p. 952. Performs all machine operations on rough metal castings designed for use as metal patterns or core boxes. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–17.010).

Patternmaker, Wood (found.) 5–17.020, p. 953. Builds wooden patterns, core boxes, and match plates according to dimensions shown on blueprints. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–17.020).

Pattern Lay-Out Man (found.) 5–17.030, p. 952. Makes scale drawings of patterns and core boxes on a sheet of metal. Compares dimensions on scale drawing with dimensions of finished pattern or core box. Compares dimensions on scale drawing with dimensions of finished casting and orders such changes in pattern or core box as are necessary to produce a casting of correct dimensions. Instructs and supervises the work of the PATTERNMAKER. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–17.030).

Patternmaker (aircraft mfg.) 5–17.248, p. 952. Builds patterns of plaster, clay, or other materials for use in making open sand molds from which dies and airplane parts are cast. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–17.248).

Plaster-Pattern Caster (aircraft mfg.) 5–17.250, p. 987. Casts and finishes plaster patterns used in making sand molds for dies, tools, and machine parts, according to specifications. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (5–17.250).

PHARMACOLOGIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.34, p. 961

Studies effects of drugs, gases, dusts, and other materials on tissue and physiological processes of animals, and human beings: Experiments with animals, such as rats, guinea pigs, and mice, to determine reactions of drugs and other substances on the functioning of organs and tissues, noting effects on circulation, respiration, digestion, or other vital processes. Standardizes drug dosages or methods of immunizing against industrial diseases by correlating results of animal experiments with results obtained from clinical experimentation on human beings. Investigates preventative methods and remedies for diseases, such as silicosis and lead, mercury, and ammonia poisoning. Analyzes food preservatives and colorings, vermin poisons, and other materials to determine their toxic or nontoxic properties. Standardizes procedures for the manufacture of drugs and medicinal compounds. Detects and identifies poisons causing death, infection, or illness.

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* See graduate degree requirement, p. 42.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–35.34).

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (0–26)—
General Definition

A person engaged in such phases of medicine as diagnosing, prescribing medicine for, and otherwise treating diseases and disorders of the human body; performing surgery and operations; or engaging in medical research. These persons often specialize in treating one part of the body, or one sex, or the correction of deformities.

Persons engaged in the above functions are covered only if they have the necessary experience, education, and legal qualifications (license to practice medicine).

This definition includes all related titles within the DOT code group (0–26) except Intern.

PHYSICIST* (profess. and kin.) 0–35.73, p. 965

Conducts research in the various phases of physical phenomena of matter, motion, and energy; performs experiments in specialized areas such as the fields of mechanics, heat, light, sound, electricity, magnetism, electronics, and ionics, radio, molecular, atomic, and nuclear physics, and biophysics. Applies fundamental principles of the science to industrial problems using highly precise and delicate measuring instruments. May perform research to discover new methods for application of physical theory or analysis to new or unexplored areas of scientific investigation.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–35.73).

PHYSIOLOGIST*—Special Definition

Studies and conducts research on the cellular processes and organ-system functions of plants or animals including such functions as growth, respiration, metabolism, circulation, excretion, movement, and reproduction under normal and abnormal conditions: Conducts experiments to determine effects of internal and external environmental factors on life processes and functions. Prepares reports of physiological studies for use by other Biologists such as Plant and Animal Geneticists, Pathologists, Nutritionists, Biochemists, and Medical Scientists.

This definition includes Plant and Animal Physiologists and Medical Physiologists who are in the field of medical service but do not have a license to practice medicine.

PROGRAMER, ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC
(profess. and kin.)

Converts or directs conversion of symbolic statements of scientific and technical problems into diagrams and language for solution by means of automatic data processing equipment. Analyzes statement of problem as prepared by COMPUTING ANALYST (profess. and kin.), applying knowledge of subject matter involved and of symbolic logic. Confers with COMPUTING ANALYST (profess. and kin.) and managerial and technical personnel to facilitate analysis. Breaks down statement of problem into steps for solution. Designs detailed programs, flow charts, and diagrams indicating sequence of machine operations necessary to carry out compilation and computation of data to solve problem. Translates or directs translations of the mathematical formulas into language that can be understood by specified computer. Verifies accuracy and completeness of program by preparing sample data and testing data on computer by operating console [CONSOLE OPERATOR (clerical)]. Prepares instruction sheet to guide CONSOLE OPERATOR (clerical) during production run. Corrects program errors by revising instructions or altering sequence of operations. Evaluates use of canned (standardized) programs in solving routine problems and modifies such programs when necessary. Usually specialized in one field of the pure, applied, or life sciences, such as mathematics, statistics, chemistry, physics, engineering, astronomy, geology, or medicine. This definition shall be limited to cover only those persons who possess at least a bachelor's degree in one of the aforementioned fields and have at least two years experience in programing for the type of problem noted above or the equivalent of three years of intensive and varied on-the-job training in programing.

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* See graduate degree requirement, p. 42.

SCIENTIFIC LINGUIST (profess. and kin.) 0–36

Linguistician; linguistic scientist; structural linguist. Studies components, structure, and relationships within a language to provide better understanding of its social functioning: Prepares description of sounds, forms, and vocabulary of a language. Contributes to the development of linguistic theory. Applies linguistic theory to at least one of the following: Development of improved methods in translation, either computerized or not; the teaching of a language to other than native speakers of it; preparation of language-teaching materials, dictionaries, and handbooks; reducing previously unwritten languages to standardized written forms; preparation of literacy materials; preparation of tests for language-learning aptitudes and language proficiency; consultation with government agencies to the benefit of their language programs, preparation of descriptions of two languages in comparison with each other for the purpose of improving teaching or translating between them. Does not perform routine translations [TRANSLATOR] or teaching [FACULTY MEMBER, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY (education); TEACHER, SECONDARY SCHOOL (education)].

TEACHER, COLLEGE—Special Definition

Instructs students in college-level institutions in the scientific and technical subjects required as preparation for critical occupations or in any modern foreign language except French, German, Italian, or Spanish.

TEACHER, HIGH SCHOOL (Mathematics, Physical and Biological Sciences, and Modern Foreign Languages Except French, German, Italian, or Spanish)—Special Definition

Instructs students in high school (grades 9–12) in one or more subjects in mathematics, the physical and biological sciences, or any modern foreign language except French, German, Italian, or Spanish.

This definition is limited to those who possess a bachelor's degree with specialization in one or more of the aforementioned subject fields and who spend a majority of their time in teaching such subject fields.

TEACHER, TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (Critical Occupations Only)—Special Definition

Instructs students in technical institutes in the scientific and technical subjects required as preparation for critical occupations.

TEACHER, VOCATIONAL (Critical Occupations Only) —Special Definition

Instructs students in vocational classes in schools, or apprentices or other workers in industry, for the purpose of developing technical competence in critical occupations. Teaching methods include a combination of lecture, discussion, supervised shop work, and actual job performance. Such an instructor is usually a qualified worker in the occupational field.

TECHNICIAN, ENGINEERING AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES—Special Definition

Works directly with engineers or physical scientists, utilizing a knowledge of fundamental scientific, engineering, mathematical, or draft design principles to solve practical problems encountered in such fields of specialization as those concerned with (a) the development of electrical and electronic circuits, and the establishment of testing methods for electrical, electronic, electromechanical, and hydromechanical devices and mechanisms; (b) the application of mechanical engineering principles in solving design, development, and modification problems of parts or assemblies for a variety of products or systems; and (c) the application of natural and physical science principles to basic or applied research problems in such fields as metallurgy, chemistry and applied physics.

This definition is limited to those technicians whose work requires a theoretical knowledge of scientific, engineering, or mathematical principles equivalent to that acquired by individuals who have completed a two year course of study in a technical institute.

TOOL AND DIE DESIGNER (0–48)— General Definition

Plans, sketches, and makes detailed drawings of tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and gages. Determines type and kind of tool or die required.

This definition includes only: Die Designer; and Tool Designer, defined as follows:

Die Designer (mach. shop) 0–48.42, p. 385. Makes drawings of dies necessary to form a complete stamping, forging, or other part: Decides on the number of sets of dies (each set representing a stage of development of the part to be made) necessary to change the metal blank into the finished piece, basing his decisions on a blueprint of the finished part and on his knowledge of dies and machines and their possibilities and limitations. Compares blueprints with wooden patterns of dies to determine if corrections, changes, or improvements should be made in patterns. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–48.42).

Tool Designer (profess. and kin.) 0–48.41, p. 1391. Designs special tools and fixtures, such as boring bars and milling-machine tools. (Frequently is a Machinist, using types of machines for which he is designing tools). This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–48.41).

TOOL AND DIE MAKER (4–76)—General Definition

Constructs and repairs dies, jigs, fixtures, and gages. Studies blueprints, model, work sketch, or other instructions to determine specifications. Selects stock and lays out guide lines and reference points to indicate material to be removed in machining. Determines requirements and sequence of machining operations. Sets up metalworking machines and shapes workpiece to required specifications. Chips, files, and scrapes surfaces of machined parts to close tolerances and assembles component parts. Examines worn tool or die to determine necessary repairs. Disassembles part and performs required machining operations to refinish tool or die, making necessary replacement parts to restore tool or die to original specifications. Checks accuracy of gages and measuring devices, using Johansson blocks or other precision gages, and makes necessary adjustments to bring them within specified tolerances.

This definition includes only: Die Maker; Jig-Boring Machine Operator; Metal Mold Maker; Tool Maker; and Tool and Die Maker, defined as follows:

Die Maker (mach. shop) 4–76.010, p. 386. Specializes in the construction, repair, and maintenance of dies for forging, punching, stamping, or other metal-forming work. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (4–76.010).

Jig-Boring Machine Operator (mach. shop) 4–78.043, p. 716. Sets up and operates precision jig-boring machine to bore holes with extreme accuracy in dies, jigs, and other intricate and costly tools and equipment. Works from blueprints in laying out and locating work and maintains tolerances as fine as 0.0002 inch. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (4–78.043).

Metal Mold Maker (plastic prod.) Specializes in the assembly and repair of metal molds used for molding plastic products, performing such operations as selecting and laying out metal stock, setting up and operating metal-working machines to cut and shape parts, polishing cavities and other working surfaces, fitting ejector and miter pins with correct amount of clearance for proper functioning, and fastening components together with screws and bolts.

Tool Maker (mach. shop) 4–76.210, p. 1394. Specializes in the construction, repair, maintenance, and calibration of machine shop tools, jigs, fixtures, and instruments, operating various machine tools and performing other highly skilled work, such as laying out, fitting, and assembling parts. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (4–76.210).

Tool and Die Maker (mach. shop) 4–76.040, p. 1390. Constructs, repairs, and maintains machine-shop tools, jigs, fixtures, and instruments, calibrating them according to specifications, and also dies used for forging, punching, stamping, and other metal-forming work. Operates various machine tools, performing lay-out work and fitting and assembling parts as necessary. This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (4–76.040).

VETERINARIAN (medical ser.) 0–34.10, p. 1455

Diagnoses and treats, surgically or medically, injuries, diseases, and other disorders of animals: Tests dairy herds for tuberculosis and inoculates animals against disease, such as hogs against cholera, and dogs against rabies. Performs autopsies on dead animals to determine cause of death. Inspects animals and poultry intended for human food before or after slaughtering. Advises on the care and breeding of animals.

This definition includes all related titles with the same DOT code number (0–34.10).

U.S. Department of Commerce
List of Currently Essential Activities

AIRCRAFT

Production, maintenance, and repair of military aircraft and component parts.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Production and processing of high temperature resins, nuclear fuel and other chemical products, for ordnance and missile and space systems, for other weapons, and for military applications of nuclear radiation and biological and chemical warfare detection devices.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Colleges and universities; vocational schools and technical institutes; high school (grades 9–12) instruction in mathematics, the physical and biological sciences, or any modern foreign language except French, German, Italian or Spanish.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Production and maintenance and repair, for military purposes, of electronic equipment and of electronic and electrical communication equipment.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Personal medical, dental, and nursing services; public health services.

MISSILE AND SPACE SYSTEMS

Production, installation, checkout, maintenance, and repair of missile and space systems, including aerospace and ground equipment.

ORDNANCE

Production and maintenance of weapons (including nuclear weapons) and component parts.

PRECISION AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS

Production for military purposes of: complex or custom blown glassware; engineering and surveying instruments; optical instruments; flight, navigation; meteorological, geological instruments; nuclear radiation and chemical and biological warfare detection devices; timing devices; laboratory apparatus for analysis, inspection and testing of chemical and physical properties of materials and products; electrical measuring instruments; mechanical instruments; and automatic control devices.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Basic and applied research, development, test and evaluation, mineral resource exploration and development projects, process development—of direct concern to the national health, safety or interest.

SHIP AND BOAT ENGINEERING

Engineering and design of ships and boats and their components for military purposes.

WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Operations of water and sewerage systems.

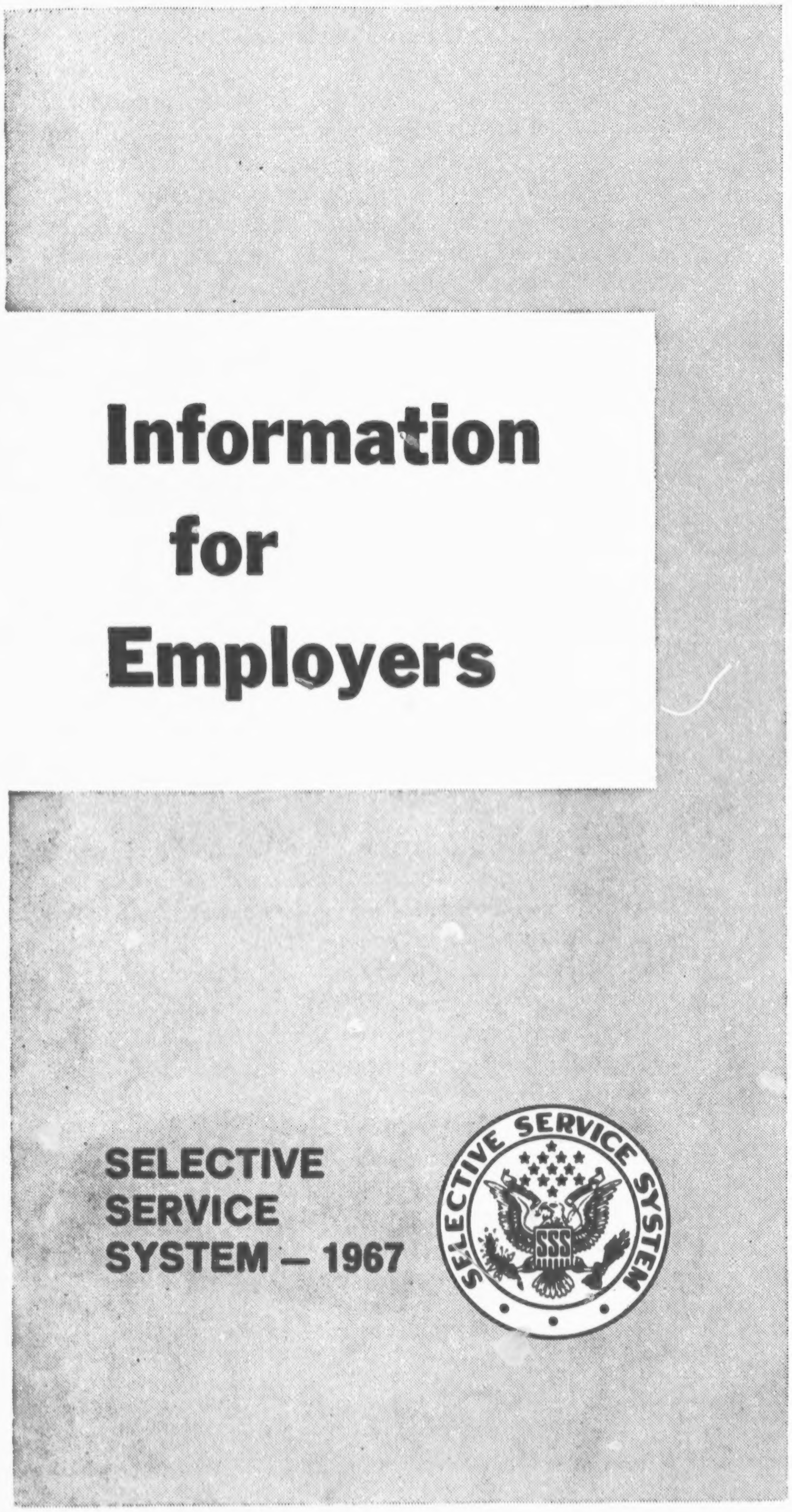
Appendix IV

List of Critical Skills and Other Essential Occupations Promulgated by The Director of Selective Service After Consultation With The National Security Council

This list will be promptly furnished by the Engineering Manpower Commission upon issuance by the Director of Selective Service. All purchasers of this handbook will be sent a copy without further action on their part.

Until such time as advice is received from the National Security Council, the List of Essential Activities promulgated by the Department of Commerce and the List of Critical Occupations promulgated by the Department of Labor, will continue to be used by the Selective Service System for informational purposes when considering requests for occupational deferments.

Appendix V



Information for Employers

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM — 1967

Selective Service System

Information for Employers

The following suggestions are designed to help you in making requests for occupational deferment for any of your employees you regard as essential and in taking appeals from classifications.

Requesting Deferment

1. Notify the man's Local Board at the time he signs a contract with you. Tell the Board you will request occupational deferment for him as soon as he starts work.

2. As soon as he has reported for work, write to his Local Board and request occupational deferment. Describe in considerable detail the duties for which the registrant has been hired. Describe briefly the function of your organization as it pertains to the national health, safety, or interest.

You may wish to use the List of Critical Occupations and Essential Activities (available from the Executive Secretary, Interagency Advisory Committee on Essential Activities and Critical Occupations, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210) as a guide in preparing your letter of request for occupational deferment.

Write each letter to a Local Board on an individual basis. Do not send canned or form letters.

3. At the time the company requests deferment, the registrant himself should write a letter to his Local Board requesting occupational deferment, indicating his concurrence with his employer's request.

4. In general, occupational deferment is based on three factors: The possession of a critical skill; work in an essential activity; and evidence that the loss of the employee to military service would materially affect the ability of the company to carry out its mission.

In the case of a new employee, you should be able to show his Local Board that some other new employee with his skills and educational background cannot be obtained. If you wish to request continued deferment for an experienced employee, it will be necessary to prove that you have made a genuine effort to replace him, and have been unsuccessful in that effort.

5. Do not request blanket deferment for all employees in a specified occupation or activity. Blanket deferments are illegal. Do not feel, however, that a request for a deferment for your more valuable employees is an interference with the need to procure military manpower.

6. Classifications are based on information available to the Local Board. You are less likely to have your request for occupational deferment denied because you sent too much information than because you sent too little.

All information must be sent through the Local Board. An Appeal Board may not consider material from employers which has not been considered by the Local Board.

7. You are entitled to a review of the material you submitted to a Local Board regarding any specific registrant in a technical position by a State Advisory Committee on Scientific, Engineering, and Specialized Personnel, if you make a timely request. If the case has not been reviewed by such a committee and the registrant is in Class I-A, request this review at the same time or before you appeal the classification.

8. All appeal periods expire in a definite period of time specified on each Notice of Classification. If there has been a change in status, however, both the employer and the registrant should notify the man's Local Board and request reopening of his classification on the basis of the new information. If the Local Board declines to reopen the classification, you may ask the Government Appeal Agent who is associated with that Local Board, or the State Director of Selective Service to help you.

Taking Appeals From Local Board Classifications

1. Any employer who, prior to the classification appealed from, has filed a written request for the current occupational deferment of a registrant, may appeal from the classification given the registrant by filing a written notice of appeal with the Local Board within the time period specified on the notices of classification mailed to the registrant and his employer.

2. If the registrant works or lives in a place considerably removed from his Local Board of registration, the person taking the appeal may request in writing that the appeal be sent to a State Appeal Board having jurisdiction over the area in which the principal place of employment or residence is located. Include the request in your written appeal.

3. If one or more members of the State Appeal Board dissent from the classification made by the State Appeal Board, the registrant, any person who claims to be a dependent of the registrant, or any person who, prior to the classification appealed from, filed a written request for the current deferment of the registrant, may appeal to the President by filing a written notice of appeal with the Local Board within the time specified in the Notice of Classification.

4. There is no appeal from a decision of the President.

5. If the time period for appeal has elapsed, the Local Board of jurisdiction may permit any person who is entitled to appeal to the State Appeal Board or to the President, to do so, if it is satisfied that the failure to appeal within the appropriate time period was due to a lack of understanding of the right to appeal, or to some other cause beyond control.

6. If the decision of the State Appeal Board is unanimous, either the State Director in the State of Local Board of registration, the State Director of the State in which the State Appeal Board is located, or the National Director of Selective Service may take appeal to the President from the classification given by the State Appeal Board.

7. If new facts arise that could not have been considered by the Local Board when the registrant was classified, and the appeal period has expired, either the registrant, his employer, or any person who claims to be his dependent, may request reopening of his classification on the basis of the new information as soon as it is presented in writing and pursue the request, if necessary, through the Government Appeal Agent or State Director of Selective Service.

8. The registrant's selective service number should be included in all communications with the Local Board. This number and the address of the registrant's Local Board are on the Registration Certificate (SSS Form 2) and the Notice of Classification (SSS Form 110) which each registrant is required to have in his possession.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967—O-261-054

Appendix VI

APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

REQUEST FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT DEFERMENT

The Military Selective Service Act of 1967 provides in pertinent part as follows:

Section 6. "(h)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the President shall, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces of persons satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of learning and who request such deferment. A deferment granted to any person under authority of the preceding sentence shall continue until such person completes the requirements for his baccalaureate degree, fails to pursue satisfactorily a full-time course of instruction, or attains the twenty-fourth anniversary of the date of his birth, whichever first occurs. * * * No person who has received a student deferment under the provisions of this paragraph shall thereafter be granted a deferment under this subsection, * * * except for extreme hardship to dependents (under regulations governing hardship deferments), or for graduate study, occupation, or employment necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. * * * Any person who requests and is granted a student deferment under this paragraph, shall, upon the termination of such deferred status or deferment, and if qualified, be liable for induction as a registrant within the prime age group irrespective of his actual age, unless he is otherwise deferred under one of the exceptions specified in the preceding sentence. As used in this subsection, the term 'prime age group' means the age group which has been designated by the President as the age group from which selections for induction into the Armed Forces are first to be made after delinquents and volunteers."

TO: Local Board No. ....

....

....

I have read and understand the preceding provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967. I am pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of learning, and do hereby request that I be granted an undergraduate student deferment in Class II–S.

....
(Signature)

....
(Selective Service Number)

....
(Number and Street or RFD Route)

....
(Date)

....
(City and State) (ZIP Code)

SSS Form 104 (6–29–67)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967—O-268-814

Appendix VII

☆U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1966 – 206-135

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 33–R 124–9

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

STUDENT CERTIFICATE

(Complete Appropriate Item or Items)

1. Name and Address of Student.

Date ____________________

Selective Service No.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. The student identified above has been accepted for admission for a full-time course of instruction which will commence on or about ____________________

3. The student identified above has entered upon and is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at the institution of learning shown below in the ____________________ year class, which commenced on ____________________ and will end on ____________________, and is expected to receive a degree on or about ____________________
(Date)

4. The student identified above completed his ____________________ college year at the institution of learning shown below, and achieved a scholastic standing which ranked him within the - ☐* Upper ¼ ☐* Upper ½ ☐* Upper ⅔ ☐* Upper ¾ ☐* Lower ¼ of the full-time male students in his class.

5. The student identified above is (check one)

☐ Not eligible to continue

☐ No longer enrolled full time

☐ Graduated

6. Remarks

INSTRUCTIONS

This form may be submitted when an individual has been accepted for admission as an undergraduate student to an institution of higher education (Item 2), and will be submitted promptly (1) at the beginning of the school year (Item 3), (2) at the end of the school year (Item 4), and (3) when a student discontinues his enrollment as a full-time student or graduates (Item 5). If graduation occurs at the end of the school year only one report will be necessary but in such cases items 4 and 5 should be completed. The original may be forwarded to the State Director of the State in which the institution is located, for distribution to local boards within the State, or to other State Directors of Selective Service, or direct to local boards. When the latter plan is followed the address of the registrant's local board should be in his possession on a Registration Certificate (SSS Form 2 or 2-A) or a Notice of Classification (SSS Form 110).

Submission of this form does not constitute a request for deferment.

Authentication of information on this form may be by any means evidencing that a responsible official of the institution has verified its preparation.

7. Address of Local Board

8. Authentication

____
Name and address of Institution

S S S FORM 109 (REVISED 1-28-66) (PREVIOUS PRINTINGS ARE OBSOLETE)

* EMC note: This information no longer pertinent.

√

Appendix VIII

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1966-219-418

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 33-R-202.1

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT CERTIFICATE

Date________________________

1. Name and Address of Student

Selective Service No.

☐☐☐☐

PART I – GRADUATE STUDENTS

2 (a). The student identified above has been accepted for admission to graduate school for a full-time course of instruction leading to a graduate degree, in the class commencing________________________and being the first class commencing after he completed the requirements for admission.

2 (b). The student identified above has entered upon a full-time course of instruction as a candidate for a graduate degree, which commenced on________________________, and currently is meeting degree requirements, and is expected to attain the degree of________________________ in________________________, on or about________________________.

PART II - PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

3 (a). The student identified above has been accepted for admission to________________________school in the first year class commencing________________________and being the first class commencing after he completed requirements for admission.

3 (b). The student identified above has entered upon, the________________________year of his professional studies, and is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of study leading to graduation with the degree of________________________ on or about________________________.

PART III - GENERAL

4. The student identified above is (check one)

☐ No longer enrolled full time

☐ Not eligible to continue

☐ Graduated

5. Remarks

This form is to be prepared by authorized representatives of colleges and universities who are certifying the scholastic status of students to selective service local boards. The form is to be completed by filling in all appropriate blank spaces and placing "X's" in appropriate boxes. Submit the original of this form to the local board with which the student is registered, at the address shown in item 6. A copy may be furnished to the registrant and a copy retained. Submission of this form does not constitute a request for deferment. Authentication of information on this form may be by any means evidencing that a responsible official of the institution has verified its preparation.

A graduate college student, for the purposes of classification by a local board, is defined to be a student who has been accepted for, or has entered upon a full-time course of instruction at a graduate school as a candidate for a graduate degree, including, in addition to course work, teaching and research assistance, preparation for foreign language and other required examinations, and supervised work on graduate theses.

A professional college student, for the purposes of classification by a local board, is defined to be a full-time student who has been accepted for admission by, or who is in attendance at a professional school, including law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, chiropractic, or chiropody. A student at the preprofessional level of instruction preparing to become a student in a professional school is considered to be an undergraduate student.

6. Address of Local Board	**7. Authentication**
	________________________ Name and address of institution

SSS Form 103 (Revised 6-17-66) (Previous printings are obsolete)

Appendix IX

ARMY RESERVE QUALIFICATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE *(AR 140-25)*

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

1. NAME, SERVICE NUMBER, GRADE, ADDRESS, RETIREMENT YEAR ANNIVERSARY DATE

2. *a.* CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS

b. ADDRESS CHANGE IS
☐ PERMANENT
☐ TEMPORARY FOR
________ MONTHS

3. FOREIGN LANGUAGE SKILL(S)	READ	UNDERSTAND
a.	☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR	☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR
b.	☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR	☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR

4. MARRIED	5. NO. OF DEPENDENTS *(Other than yourself)*	6. CIVILIAN EDUCATION
☐ YES ☐ NO		

7. MAIN CIVILIAN OCCUPATION	*a.* JOB TITLE	*b.* DUTIES	*c.* ENTERED ON JOB *(Month, yr)*

8. COMPLETE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING *(See instructions)*

☐ *a.* I REQUEST TRANSFER TO THE STANDBY RESERVE ON THE DATE I BECOME ELIGIBLE.

☐ *b.* I REQUEST TRANSFER TO THE STANDBY RESERVE UNDER PARAGRAPH ______ INSTRUCTIONS.

☐ *c.* REGARDLESS OF MY ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER TO THE STANDBY RESERVE, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED, I AGREE TO CONTINUE SERVING IN THE READY RESERVE FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE SHOWN IN ITEM 1; OR IF IN A TROOP PROGRAM UNIT, I AGREE TO REMAIN A UNIT MEMBER FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE ENTERED IN ITEM 10. MY CIVILIAN OCCUPATION OR PERSONAL STATUS WILL NOT DELAY MY REPORTING FOR ACTIVE DUTY.

9. CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICAL CONDITION
I CERTIFY TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THAT I HAVE NO MEDICAL CONDITION OR PHYSICAL DEFECT WHICH WOULD PREVENT MY PERFORMANCE OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:

10. *a.* DATE	*b.* SIGNATURE

DA FORM 1140, 1 JAN 63 REPLACES EDITION OF 1 AUG 61, EXISTING SUPPLIES OF WHICH WILL BE ISSUED AND USED UNTIL 1 JAN 64 UNLESS SOONER EXHAUSTED.

INSTRUCTIONS

This form will be completed *(printed in ink or typed)* and returned within 15 days after receipt. **FAILURE TO RETURN THIS FORM MAKES YOU LIABLE FOR 15 DAYS INVOLUNTARY ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING.**

ITEM 2. If your name or address as indicated on this form is incorrect, enter the correct name or address and complete item 2*b* as appropriate. If new address is only a temporary address, check the box before the word TEMPORARY and in the space before the word "months" enter the number of months you plan to be at that address.

ITEM 3. If you have a foreign *(do not include English)* language skill, indicate the language and show approximate ability to read and understand the spoken language by placing an "X" in the appropriate box.

ITEM 4. If married check "Yes". If single or divorced and not remarried, check "No".

ITEM 5. Indicate total number of persons other than yourself now depending on you for support. Persons to be considered as dependents are: wife, divorced wife, dependent husband, legitimate or illegitimate child, legally adopted child, stepchild, foster child, parent, grandparent, brother or sister who is dependent on you for support. You may also include any other person under 18 years of age, or a person of any age who is physically or mentally handicapped, whose support you have assumed in good faith.

ITEM 6. Enter highest level of education completed *(Examples: high school (graduated); college (3 years)).* If you have a college degree or have completed other significant school training *(commercial, trade, or technical school),* also indicate degrees or diplomas received and major subject or specialty.

ITEM 7. Enter job title and a brief description of your duties for your main civilian occupation. If apprenticing, so state and indicate specialty. Indicate each occupational license or certificate acquired. If your job duties are classified, enter only the word "classified."

ITEM 8. **YOU MUST CHECK 8a OR 8b OR 8c.**

If you check 8*a*, you will be automatically transferred to the Standby Reserve, on the date you become eligible, as determined by the military headquarters concerned. If you are eligible for discharge or transfer to the Retired Reserve such action will be taken.

If you check 8*b*, you *MUST* enter either the letter A, B, C, D, or E after the word "paragraph". See below for meaning of these letters. Upon receipt of this form by the headquarters concerned, you will be requested to submit specific documentary evidence in support of request made in Item 8*b*. Only after determination by the commander concerned that you meet the requirement you indicated, will you be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

A - Engaged in, studying, or apprenticing for a critical occupation *(check with your employer).*

B - Preparing for or engaged in the ministry.

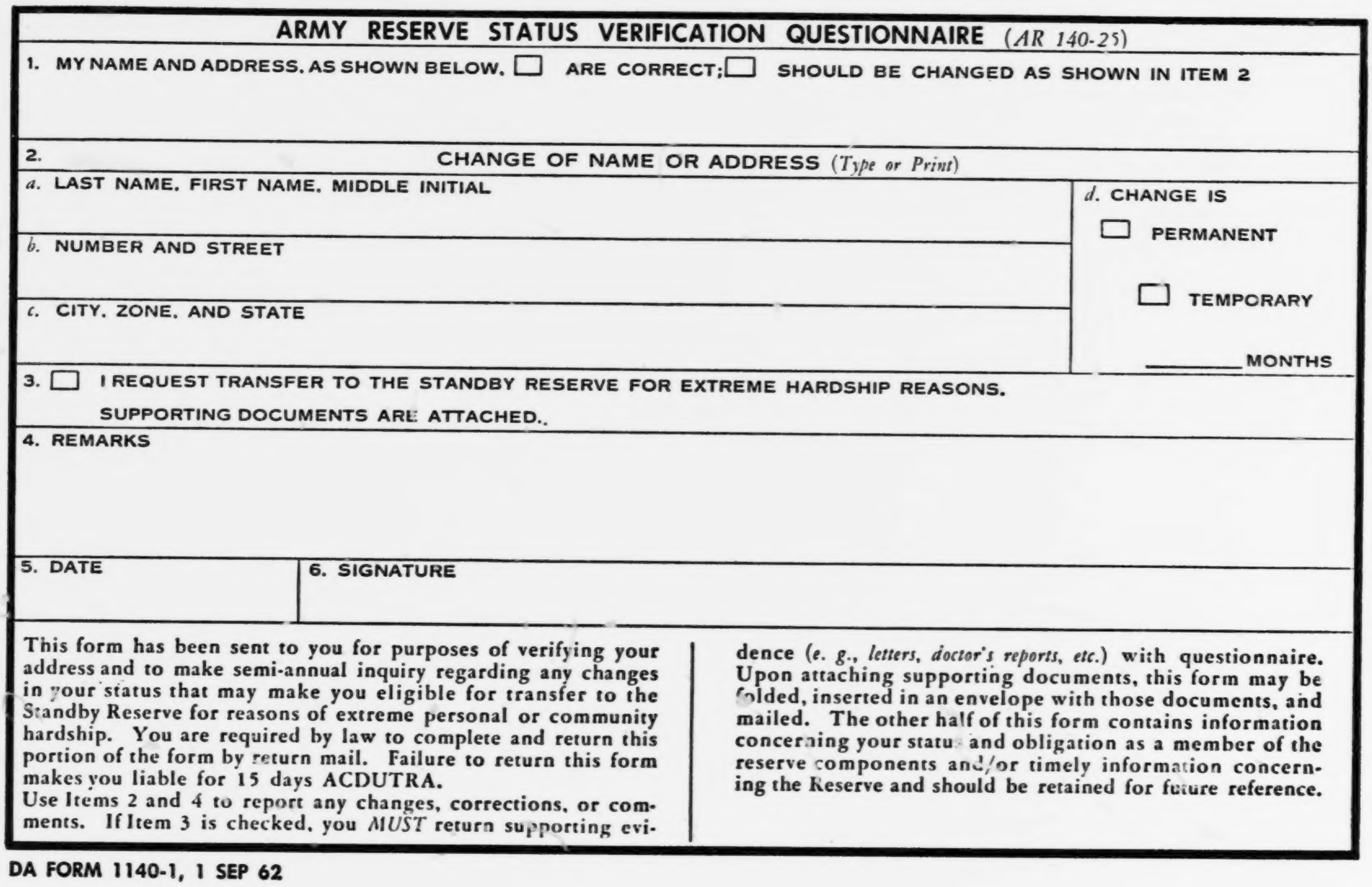
C - Belonging to a religious faith requiring individual missionary work.

D - Extreme personal or community hardship would result if ordered to active duty *(enlisted personnel with 4 or more dependents qualify under personal hardship).*

E - Elected official of Federal, State, or Territorial Government, member of the Cabinet or other Presidential appointee requiring confirmation by the Senate; or judge of a court of record of the United States, a Territory, or the District of Columbia.

ITEMS 9 and 10. Self-explanatory.

Appendix X



ARMY RESERVE STATUS VERIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE *(AR 140-25)*

1. MY NAME AND ADDRESS, AS SHOWN BELOW, ☐ ARE CORRECT; ☐ SHOULD BE CHANGED AS SHOWN IN ITEM 2

2. CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS *(Type or Print)*

a. LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE INITIAL

b. NUMBER AND STREET

c. CITY, ZONE, AND STATE

d. CHANGE IS

☐ PERMANENT

☐ TEMPORARY

________ MONTHS

3. ☐ I REQUEST TRANSFER TO THE STANDBY RESERVE FOR EXTREME HARDSHIP REASONS. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ARE ATTACHED.

4. REMARKS

5. DATE

6. SIGNATURE

This form has been sent to you for purposes of verifying your address and to make semi-annual inquiry regarding any changes in your status that may make you eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve for reasons of extreme personal or community hardship. You are required by law to complete and return this portion of the form by return mail. Failure to return this form makes you liable for 15 days ACDUTRA. Use Items 2 and 4 to report any changes, corrections, or comments. If Item 3 is checked, you *MUST* return supporting evidence (*e. g., letters, doctor's reports, etc.*) with questionnaire. Upon attaching supporting documents, this form may be folded, inserted in an envelope with those documents, and mailed. The other half of this form contains information concerning your status and obligation as a member of the reserve components and/or timely information concerning the Reserve and should be retained for future reference.

DA FORM 1140-1, 1 SEP 62

It is imperative that you report any change of address immediately, unless it is a temporary change of less than 30 days duration. These changes should be reported by a letter from you indicating the old and new address, whether temporary or permanent, and if temporary, for how long. If you receive any correspondence from this headquarters reflecting a bad address, or incorrect street numbers or names of streets, etc., you should contact the sender immediately by letter, or other means of communication to correct the error. Absolute correct and current addresses of all USA Reservists is vital in the administration of the USAR Program.

You should be fully aware of your service obligation and military status. If you have any questions concerning these matters, you should clarify them immediately by contacting this headquarters either in person, by telephone or by mail.

As a member of the US Army Reserve, you have an obligation to yourself and to your country, and this obligation should not be taken lightly, the US Army Reserve is only as strong and effective as its members.

Do your part, "ENLIST A BUDDY TODAY"

Appendix XI

Pertinent Provisions of The Selective Service Law Concerning Registration, Classification, and Re-Employment, Including the Amendments in The Military Selective Service Act of 1967

INTRODUCTION

The Military Selective Service Act of 1967 consisted only of changes to existing legislation, and no official version of the law is available which includes the original provisions as modified to date by the latest amendments. The Engineering Manpower Commission has prepared this appendix giving pertinent sections of the Selective Service law in full, as currently amended. In a few instances headings have been provided and minor discrepancies in paragraph numbering and dates corrected. The titles of all sections not printed in full have been given, and parenthetical explanations have been provided in a few places.

When an official text of the law has been published it will, of course, supersede this unofficial compilation.

SEC. 1. POLICY AND INTENT OF CONGRESS.—(a) This Act may be cited as the 'Military Selective Service Act of 1967'.

(b) The Congress hereby declares that an adequate armed strength must be achieved and maintained to insure the security of this Nation.

(c) The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of serving in the armed forces and the reserve components thereof should be shared generally, in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just, and which is consistent with the maintenance of an effective national economy.

(d) The Congress further declares, in accordance with our traditional military policy as expressed in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, that it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, both Ground and Air, as an integral part of the first line defenses of this Nation, be at all times maintained and assured.

To this end, it is the intent of the Congress that whenever Congress shall determine that units and organizations are needed for the national security in excess of those of the Regular components of the Ground Forces and the Air Forces, and those in active service under this title, the National Guard of the United States, both Ground and Air, or such part thereof as may be necessary, together with such units of the Reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal service and continued therein so long as such necessity exists.

(e) The Congress further declares that adequate provision for national security requires maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources.

SEC. 2. (REPEALED)

SEC. 3. REGISTRATION.—Except as otherwise provided in this title, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person now or hereafter in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner, as shall be determined by proclamation of the President and by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 4 (a). TRAINING AND SERVICE IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this title, every male citizen of the United States and every male alien admitted for permanent residence, who is between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of 18 years and 6 months after having been required to register pursuant to section 3 of this title, or who is otherwise liable as provided in section 6 (h) of this title, shall be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States: Provided, That each registrant shall be immediately liable for classification and examination, and shall, as soon as practicable following his registration, be so classified and examined, both physically and mentally, in order to determine his availability for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any registrant who has failed or refused to report for induction shall continue to remain liable for induction and when available shall be immediately inducted, and Provided further, That any male alien who is between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years, at the time fixed for registration, or who attains the age of 18 years and 6 months after having been required to register pursuant to section 3 of this title, or who is otherwise liable as provided in section 6 (h) of this title, who has remained in the United States in a status other than that of a permanent resident for a period exceeding one year (other than an alien exempted from registration under this title and regulations prescribed thereunder) shall be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States, except that any such alien shall be relieved from liability for training and service under this title if, prior to his induction into the Armed Forces he has made application to be relieved from such liability in the manner prescribed by and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President; but any alien who makes such application shall thereafter be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States. The President is authorized, from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to select and induct into the Armed Forces of the United States for training and service in the manner provided in this title (including but not limited to selection and induction by age group or age groups) such number of persons as may be required to provide and maintain the strength of the Armed Forces.

At such time as the period of active service in the Armed Forces required under this title of persons who have not attained the nineteenth anniversay of the day of their birth has been reduced or eliminated pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (k) of this title, and except as otherwise provided in this title, every male citizen of the United States who is required to register under this title and who has not attained the nineteenth anniversary of the day of his birth on the date such period of active service is reduced or eliminated, or who is otherwise liable as provided in section 6 (h) of this title, and every male alien admitted for permanent residence who is required to register under this title and who has not attained the nineteenth anniversary of the day of his birth on the date such period of active service is reduced or eliminated, or who is otherwise liable as provided in section 6 (h) of this title, shall be liable for training in the National Security Training Corps: **Provided,** That any male alien who is required to register under the provisions of this title and who has not reached the nineteenth anniversary of the date of his birth on the date such period of active service is reduced or eliminated, or who is otherwise liable as provided in section 6 (h) of this title, who has remained in the United States in a status other than that of a permanent resident for a period exceeding one year shall be liable for training in the National Security Training Corps except that any such alien shall be relieved from such training under this title if, prior to his induction into the National Security Training Corps he has made application to be relieved from such liability in the manner prescribed by and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President, but any alien who makes such application shall thereafter be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States: **Provided further,** That persons deferred under the provisions of section 6 of this title shall not be relieved from liability for induction into the National Security Training Corps solely by reasons of having exceeded the age of 19 years during the period of such deferment. The President is authorized, from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to select and induct for training in the National Security Training Corps as hereinafter provided such number of persons as may be required to further the purposes of this title.

No person shall be inducted into the Armed Forces for training and service or shall be inducted for training in the National Security Training Corps under this title until his acceptability in all respects, including his physical and mental fitness, has been satisfactorily determined under standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense: **Provided,** That the minimum standards for physical acceptability established pursuant to this subsection shall not be higher than those applied to persons inducted between the ages of 18 and 26 in January 1945: **Provided further,** That the passing requirement for the Armed Forces Qualification Test shall be fixed at a percentile score of 10 points: **And provided further,** That except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress the standards and requirements fixed by the preceding two provisos may be modified by the President under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

No persons shall be inducted for such training and service until adequate provision shall have been made for such shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangements, medical care, and hospital accommodations for such persons as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury[1] to be essential to the public and personal health.

The persons inducted into the Armed Forces for training and service under this title shall be assigned to stations or units of such forces. Persons inducted into the land forces of the United States pursuant to this title shall be deemed to be members of the Army of the United States; persons inducted into the naval forces of the United States pursuant to this title shall be deemed to be members of the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps or the United States Coast Guard, as appropriate; and persons inducted into the air forces of the United States pursuant to this title shall be deemed to be members of the Air Force of the United States.

Every person inducted into the Armed Forces pursuant to the authority of this subsection after the date of enactment of the 1951 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act shall, following his induction, be given full and adequate military training for service in the armed force into which he is inducted for a period of not less than four months, and no such person shall, during this four months period, be assigned for duty at any installation located on land outside the United States, its Territories and possessions (including the Canal Zone): **Provided,** That no funds appropriated by the Congress shall be used for the purpose of transporting or maintaining in violation of the provisions of this paragraph any person inducted into, or enlisted, appointed, or ordered to active duty in, the Armed Forces under the provisions of this title.

No person in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories shall be inducted under the provisions of this subsection if he applies or has applied for an appointment as a Reserve officer in one of the Armed Forces in any of such categories and is or has been rejected for such appointment on the sole ground of a physical disqualification.

No person, without his consent, shall be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under this title, except as otherwise provided herein, after he has attained the twenty-sixth anniversary of the day of his birth.

(b) LENGTH OF SERVICE.—Each person inducted into the Armed Forces under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall serve on active training and service for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, unless sooner released, transferred, or discharged in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) or as otherwise prescribed by subsection (d) of section 4 of this title. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), may provide, by regulations which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from training and service in the armed forces prior to serving the periods required by this subsection of individuals who volunteered for and are accepted into organized units of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard and other reserve components.

---

[1] EMC note: The Coast Guard is now under the Secretary of Transportation, who should be substituted for the Secretary of the Treasury wherever appropriate.

(c) ENLISTMENT; RESERVISTS' ACTIVE DUTY; VOLUNTEERS FOR INDUCTION; N.S.T.C.—(1) Under the provisions of applicable laws and regulations any person between the ages of eighteen years and six months and twenty-six years shall be offered an opportunity to enlist in the regular army for a period of service equal to that prescribed in subsection (b) of this section: **Provided,** That, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, any person so enlisting shall not have his enlistment extended without his consent until after a declaration of war or national emergency by the Congress after the date of enactment of the 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

(2) Any enlisted member of any reserve component of the Armed Forces may, during the effective period of this Act, apply for a period of service equal to that prescribed in subsection (b) of this section and his application shall be accepted: **Provided,** That his services can be effectively utilized and that his physical and mental fitness for such service meet the standards prescribed by the head of the department concerned: **Provided further,** That active service performed pursuant to this section shall not prejudice his status as such member of such reserve component: **And provided further,** That any person who was a member of a reserve component on June 25, 1950, and who thereafter continued to serve satisfactorily in such reserve component, shall, if his application for active duty made pursuant to this paragraph is denied, be deferred from induction under this title until such time as he is ordered to active duty or ceases to serve satisfactorily in such reserve component.

(3) Within the limits of the quota determined under section 5 (b) for the subdivision in which he resides, any person, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, shall be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States for the training and service prescribed in subsection (b), but no person who so volunteers shall be inducted for such training and service so long as he is deferred after classification.

(4) Within the limits of the quota determined under section 5 (b) for the subdivision in which he resides, any person after attaining the age of seventeen shall with the written consent of his parents or guardian be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States for the training and service prescribed in subsection (b).

(5) Within the limits of the quota determined under section 5 (b) for the subdivision in which he resides, at such time as induction into the National Security Training Corps is authorized pursuant to the provisions of this title, any person after attaining the age of seventeen shall with the written consent of his parents or guardian be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the National Security Training Corps for the training prescribed in subsection (k) of section 4 of this title.

(d) TRANSFER TO RESERVES; N.S.T.C.—(1) Each person who hereafter and prior to the enactment of the 1951 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act is inducted, enlisted, or appointed (except a person enlisted under subsection (g) of this section) and serves for a period of less than three years in one of the armed forces and meets the qualifications for enlistment or appointment in a reserve component of the armed force in which he serves, shall be transferred to a reserve component of such armed force, and until the expiration of a period of five years after such transfer, or until he is discharged from such reserve component, whichever occurs first, shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component and shall be subject to such additional training and service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law for such reserve component: **Provided,** That any such person who completes at least twenty-one months of service in the armed forces and who thereafter serves satisfactorily (1) on active duty in the armed forces under a voluntary extension for a period of at least one year, which extension is hereby authorized, or (2) in an organized unit of any reserve component of any of the armed forces for a period of at least thirty-six consecutive months, shall, except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, be relieved from any further liability under this subsection to serve in any reserve component of the armed forces of the United States, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any such person, while in a reserve component of such forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such forces.

(2) Each person who hereafter and prior to the enactment of the 1951 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act is enlisted under the provisions of subsection (g) of this section and who meets the qualifications for enlistment or appointment in a reserve component of the armed forces shall, upon discharge from such enlistment under honorable conditions, be transferred to a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States and shall serve therein for a period of six years or until sooner discharged. Each such person shall, so long as he is a member of such reserve component, be liable to be ordered to active duty, but except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress no such person shall be ordered to active duty, without his consent and except as hereinafter provided, for more than one month in any year. In case the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a reserve component or an officers' training program of the armed force in which he served is available to, and can without undue hardship be filled by, any such person, it shall be the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignment to, such organized unit or officers' training program and to serve satisfactorily therein for a period of four years. Any such person who fails or refuses to perform such duty may be ordered to active duty, without his consent, for an additional period of not more than twelve consecutive months. Any such person who enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit and serves satisfactorily therein for a period of four years shall, except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, be relieved from any further liability under this subsection to serve in any reserve component of the armed forces of the United States, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any such person, while in a reserve component of such forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such forces. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to prescribe regulations governing the transfer of such persons within and between reserve components of the armed forces and determining, for the purpose of the requirements of the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the credit to be allowed any person so transferring for his previous service in one or more reserve components.

(3) Each person who, subsequent to June 19, 1951, and on or before August 9, 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps, prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in ac-

cordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each such person, on release from active training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, if physically and mentally qualified, shall be transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph and shall be deemed to be a member of the reserve component during that period. If the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard, determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a reserve component or an officers' training program of the armed force in which he served is available to, and can, without undue personal hardship, be filled by such a person, that person shall enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignments to, the organized unit or officers' training program, and serve satisfactorily therein.

(e) PAY AND ALLOWANCE.—With respect to the persons inducted for training and service under this title there shall be paid, allowed, and extended the same pay, allowances, pensions, disability and death compensation, and other benefits as are provided by law in the case of other enlisted men of like grades and length of service of that component of the armed forces to which they are assigned. Section 3 of the Act of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 239, Eightieth Congress), is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the following: "Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143–148, ch. 166), as amended". The Act of March 7, 1952 (56 Stat. 143–148), as amended, is hereby made applicable to persons inducted into the armed forces pursuant to this title.

(f) CIVILIAN COMPENSATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who is inducted into the armed forces under this Act and who before being inducted, was receiving compensation from any person may, while serving under that induction, receive compensation from that person.

(g) (OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT RECOMMENDATIONS)* The National Security Council shall periodically advise the Director of the Selective Service System and coordinate with him the work of such State and local volunteer advisory committees which the Director of Selective Service may establish, with respect to the identification, selection, and deferment of needed professional and scientific personnel and those engaged in, and preparing for, critical skills and other essential occupations. In the performance of its duties under this subsection the National Security Council shall consider the needs of both the Armed Forces and the civilian segment of the population.

(h) (REPEALED)

(i) (TERMINATED)

(j) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The President shall establish a National Advisory Committee which shall advise the Selective Service System and shall coordinate the work of such State and local volunteer advisory committees as may be established to cooperate with the National Advisory Committee, with respect to the selection of needed medical and dental and allied specialist categories of persons. The members of the National Advisory Committee shall be selected from among individuals who are outstanding in medicine, dentistry, and the sciences allied thereto, but except for the professions of medicine and dentistry, it shall not be mandatory that all such fields of endeavor be represented on the committee.

In the performance of their functions, the National Advisory Committee and the State and local volunteer advisory committees shall give appropriate consideration to the respective needs of the Armed Forces and of the civilian population for the services of medical, dental, and allied specialist personnel; and, in determining the medical, dental, and allied specialist personnel available to serve the needs of any community, such committees shall give appropriate consideration to the availability in such community of medical, dental, and allied specialist personnel who have attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of their birth.

It shall be the duty of the National Advisory Committee in conjunction with the State and local volunteer advisory committees to make determinations with respect to persons in residency training programs who shall be recommended for deferment for the purpose of completing such residency programs, and in making such determinations shall give appropriate consideration to the respective needs of the Armed Forces and the civilian population. The National Advisory Committee in conjunction with the State and local volunteer advisory committees are further authorized to make appropriate recommendations with respect to members of the faculties of medical, dental, veterinary, and allied specialists schools, schools of public health, and with respect to physicians, dentists and veterinarians engaged in essential laboratory and clinical research, having due regard to the respective needs of the Armed Forces and the civilian population.

(k) DECREASE IN PERIOD OF SERVICE; OPERATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION AND CORPS.—(1) Upon a finding by him that such action is justified by the strength of the Armed forces in the light of international conditions, the President, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized, by Executive order, which shall be uniform in its application to all persons inducted under this title but which may vary as to age groups, to provide for (A) decreasing periods of service under this title but in no case to a lesser period of time than can be economically utilized, or (B) eliminating periods of service required under this title.

(2) Whenever the Congress shall by concurrent resolution declare—

> (A) that the period of active service required of any age group or groups of persons inducted under this title should be decreased to any period less than twenty-four months which may be designated in such resolution; or
>
> (B) that the period of active service required of any age group or groups of persons inducted under this title should be eliminated,

the period of active service in the Armed Forces of the age group or groups designated in any such resolution shall be so decreased or eliminated, as the case may be. Whenever the period of active service required under this title of persons who have not attained the nineteenth anniversary of the day of their birth has been reduced or eliminated by the President or as a result of the adoption of a concurrent resolution of the Congress in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section, all individuals then or thereafter liable for registration under this title who on that date have not attained the nineteenth anniversary of the day of their birth and have not been inducted into the Armed Forces shall be liable, effective on such date, for induction into the National

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*Heading inserted by EMC.

Security Training Corps as hereinafter established for initial military training for a period of six months.

(3) There is hereby established a National Security Training Commission (herein called the Commission), which shall be composed of five members, three of whom shall be civilians and two of whom shall be active or retired members of the Regular components of any of the Armed Forces. Of the three civilian members, not more than two shall be of the same political party. Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among persons of outstanding national reputation. The President shall select the Chairman of the Commission from among its civilian members. No person who has been on active duty as a commissioned officer in a regular component of the Armed Forces shall be eligible for appointment as a civilian member of the Commission. The Commission shall have a seal which shall be judicially noted. At such time as the Commission shall be appointed, in accordance with this paragraph, there shall be established a National Security Training Corps.

(4) The term of office of each member of the Commission shall be five years, except that (A) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, two at the end of two years, one at the end of three years, one at the end of four years, and one at the end of five years, after the date of enactment of this paragraph; and (B) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Members of the Commission, other than active members of the Regular components of the Armed Forces, while actually serving with the Commission, shall receive a per diem of not to exceed $50 for each day engaged in the business of the Commission and shall be allowed transportation and a per diem in lieu of subsistence of $9 while away from their homes or places of business pursuant to such business.

(5) The Commission shall, subject to the direction of the President, exercise general supervision over the training of the National Security Training Corps, which training shall be basic military training. The Commission shall establish such policies and standards with respect to the conduct of the training of members of the National Security Training Corps as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. The Commission shall make adequate provisions for the moral and spiritual welfare of members of the National Security Training Corps. The Secretary of Defense shall designate the military departments to carry out such military training in accordance with the policies and standards of the Commission. The military department or departments so designated to carry out such military training shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, and subject to the policies and standards established by the Commission, determine the type or types of basic military training to be given to members of the National Security Training Corps.

(6) The Commission is authorized, subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, to employ and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as it deems necessary to enable it to perform its functions.

(7) Not later than four months following confirmation of the members of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the Congress legislative recommendations which shall include, but not be limited to—

(A) a broad outline for a program deemed by the Commission and approved by the Secretary of Defense to be appropriate to assume that the training carried out under the provisions of this Act shall be of a military nature, but nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to grant to the Commission the authority to prescribe the basic type or types of military training to be given members of the National Security Training Corps;

(B) measures for the personal safety, health, welfare and morals of members of the National Security Training Corps;

(C) a code of conduct, together with penalties for violation thereof;

(D) measures deemed necessary to implement the policies and standards established under the provisions of paragraph (5) of this subsection; and

(E) disability and death benefits and other benefits, and the obligations, duties, liabilities, and responsibilities, to be granted to or imposed upon members of the National Security Training Corps.

All legislative recommendations, submitted under this paragraph shall be referred to the Committees on Armed Services of the two Houses, and each of such committees shall, not later than the expiration of the first period of 45 calendar days of continuous sessions of the Congress, following the date on which the recommendations provided for in this paragraph are transmitted to the Congress, report thereon to its House: *Provided*, That any bill or resolution reported with respect to such recommendations shall be privileged and may be called up by any member of either House but shall be subject to amendment as if it were not so privileged.

(8) No person shall be inducted into the National Security Training Corps until after—

(A) a code of conduct, together with penalties for violation thereof, and measures providing for disability and death benefits have been enacted into law; and

(B) such other legislative recommendations as are provided for in paragraph (7) shall have been considered and such recommendations or any portion thereof shall have been enacted with or without amendments into law; and

(C) the period of service required under this title of persons who have not attained the nineteenth anniversary of the day of their birth has been reduced or eliminated by the President or as a result of the adoption of a concurrent resolution of the Congress in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(9) Six months following the commencement of induction of persons into the National Security Training Corps, and semiannually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Congress a comprehensive report describing in detail the operation of the National Security Training Corps, including the number of persons inducted therein, a list of camps and stations at which training is being conducted, a report on the number of deaths and injuries occurring during such training and the causes thereof, an estimate of the performance of the persons inducted therein, including an analysis of the disciplinary problems encountered during the preceding six months, the number of civilian employees of the Commission and the administrative costs of the Commission. Simultaneously, there shall be submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense a report setting forth an estimate of the value of the training conducted during the preceding six months, the cost of the training program chargeable to the appropriations made to the Department of Defense, and the number of personnel of the Armed Forces directly engaged in the conduct of such training.

(10) Each person inducted into the National Security Training

Corps shall be compensated at the monthly rate of $30: Provided, however, That each such person, having a dependent or dependents as such terms are defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, shall be entitled to receive a dependency allowance equal to the sum of the basic allowance for quarters provided for persons in pay grade E–1 by section 302 (f) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 as amended by section 3 of the Dependents' Assistance Act of 1950 as may be extended or amended plus $40 so long as such person has in effect an allotment equal to the amount of such dependency allowance for the support of the dependent or dependents on whose account the allowance is claimed.

(11) No person inducted into the National Security Training Corps shall be assigned for training at an installation located on land outside the continental United States, except that residents of Territories and possessions of the United States may be trained in the Territory or possession from which they were inducted.

(l) ACTIVE DUTY AND COMMISSIONS OF MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND ALLIED SPECIALISTS.—(1) The President may order to active duty (other than for training), as defined in section 101 (22) of title 10, United States Code, for a period of not more than twenty-four consecutive months, with or without his consent, any member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States who is in a medical, dental, or allied specialist category, who has not attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth, and has not performed at least one year of active duty (other than for training). This subsection does not affect or limit the authority to order members of the reserve components to active duty contained in section 672 of tile 10, United States Code.

(2) For the purposes of computation of the periods of active duty (other than for training) referred to in subsection (1), credit shall be given for all periods of one day or more performed under competent orders, except that no credit shall be allowed for periods spent in student programs prior to receipt of the appropriate professional degree or in intern training.

(3) Any person who is called or ordered to active duty (other than for training) from a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States after September 5, 1950, and thereafter serves on active duty (other than for training) as a medical, dental, or allied specialist for a period of twelve months or more shall, upon release from active duty or within six months thereafter, be afforded an opportunity to resign his commission from the reserve component of which he is a member unless he is otherwise obligated to serve on active military training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in a reserve component by law or contract.

(4) Any physician or dentist who meets the qualifications for a Reserve Commission in the respective military department shall, so long as there is a need for the services of such a physician or dentist, be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for a period of active duty (other than for training) of not less than twenty-four months. Any physician or dentist who so volunteers his service, and meets the qualifications for a Reserve commission shall be ordered to active duty (other than for training) for not less than twenty-four months, notwithstanding the grade or rank to which such physician or dentist is entitled.

SEC. 5. (a) SELECTION.—(1) The selection of persons for training and service under section 4 shall be made in an impartial manner, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, from the persons who are liable for such training and service and who at the time of selection are registered and classified, but not deferred or exempted: Provided, That in the selection of persons for training and service under this title, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this title, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color: Provided further, That in the classification of registrants within the jurisdiction of any local board, the registrants of any particular registration may be classified, in the manner prescribed by and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President, before, together with, or after the registrants of any prior registration or registrations; and in the selection for induction of persons within the jurisdiction of any local board and within any particular classification, persons who were registered at any particular registration may be selected, in the manner prescribed by and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President, before, together with, or after persons who were registered at any prior registration or registrations: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, from providing for the selection or induction of persons by age group or groups or from providing for the selection or induction of persons qualified in needed medical, dental, or allied specialist categories pursuant to requisitions submitted by the Secretary of Defense: And provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 314 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1425), no person who is qualified in a needed medical, dental, or allied specialist category, and who is liable for induction under section 4 of this title, shall be held to be ineligible for appointment as a commissioned officer of an Armed Force of the United States on the sole ground that he is not a citizen of the United States or has not made a declaration of intent to become a citizen thereof, and any such person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is appointed as a commissioned officer may, in lieu of the oath prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U.S.C. 16), take such oath of service and obedience as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe: And provided further, That—

> (1) no local board shall order for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States any person who has not attained the age of nineteen unless there is not within the jurisdiction of such local board a sufficient number of persons who are deemed by such local board to be available for induction and who have attained the age of nineteen to enable such local board to meet a call for men which it has been ordered to furnish for induction; and
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> (2) no local board shall order for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States any person who has not attained the age of nineteen, if there is any person within the jurisdiction of such local board who (i) is as much as ninety days older, (ii) has not attained the age of nineteen, and (iii) is deemed by the local board to be available for induction.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the President in establishing the order of induction for registrants within the various age groups found qualified for induction shall not effect any change in the method of determining the relative order of induction for such registrants within such age groups as has been heretofore established and in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph, unless authorized by law enacted after the date of enactment of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

(b) QUOTAS.—Quotas of men to be inducted for training and service under this title shall be determined for each State, Territory, possession, and the District of Columbia, and for subdivisions thereof, on the basis of the actual number of men in the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, and the subdivisions thereof, who are liable for such training and service but who are not deferred after classification, except that credits shall be given in fixing such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who are in the Armed Forces of the United States on the date fixed for determining such quotas. After such quotas are fixed, credits shall be given in filling such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who subsequently become members of such forces. Until the actual numbers necessary for determining the quotas are known, the quotas may be based on estimates, and subsequent adjustments therein shall be made when such actual numbers are known. All computations under this subsection shall be made in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

(c) GRADE OR RANK IN ARMED FORCES OF MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND ALLIED SPECIALISTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any qualified person who—

(1) is liable for induction; or

(2) as a member of a Reserve component is ordered to active duty,

as a physician, or dentist, or in an allied specialist category in the Armed Forces of the United States, shall, under regulations prescribed by the President, be appointed, reappointed, or promoted to such grade or rank as may be commensurate with his professional education, experience, or ability: **Provided,** That any person in a needed medical, dental, or allied specialist category who fails to qualify for, or who does not accept, a commission, or whose commission has been terminated, may be used in his professional capacity in an enlisted grade.

SEC. 6. (a) (EXEMPTIONS FROM REGISTRATION AND SERVICE)* (1) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, enlisted men, and aviation cadets of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, and the Environmental Science Services Administration; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; cadets, United States Air Force Academy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; midshipmen, Merchant Marine Reserve, United States Naval Reserves; students enrolled in an officer procurement program at military colleges the curriculum of which is approved by the Secretary of Defense; members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and the Coast Guard, while on active duty; and foreign diplomatic representatives, technical attachés of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls and other consular agents of foreign countries who are not citizens of the United States, and members of their families, and persons in other categories to be specified by the President who are not citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 3 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 4, except that aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States shall not be so exempted. Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the President, may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States: **Provided,** That any active duty performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II and with which the United States is associated in such mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation of such eighteen-month period: **Provided further,** That any person who is in a medical, dental, or allied specialist category not otherwise deferred or exempted under this subsection shall be liable for registration and training and service until the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth.

(2) Commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and members of the Reserve of the Public Health Service while on active duty and assigned to staff the various offices and bureaus of the Public Health Service including the National Institutes of Health, or assigned to the Coast Guard, the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, or the Environmental Science Services Administration, shall not be required to be registered under section 3 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 4. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, commissioned officers of the Publice Health Service and members of the Reserve of the Public Health Service who, prior to the enactment of this paragraph, had been detailed or assigned to duty other than that specified in the preceding sentence shall not be required to be registered under section 3 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 4.

(b) VETERANS' EXEMPTIONS.—(1) No person who served honorably on active duty between September 16, 1940, and the date of enactment of this title for a period of twelve months or more, or between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, for a period in excess of ninety days, in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, or the armed forces of any country allied with the United States in World War II prior to September 2, 1945, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.

(2) No person who served honorably on active duty between September 16, 1940, and the date of enactment of this title for a period of ninety days or more but less than twelve months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, or the armed forces of any country allied with the United States in World War II prior to September 2, 1945, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title, if—

(A) the local board determines that he is regularly enlisted or commissioned in any organized unit of a reserve component of the armed force in which he served, provided such unit is reasonably accessible to such person without unduly interrupting his normal pursuits and activities (including attendance at a college or university in which he is regularly enrolled), or in a reserve component (other than in an organized unit) of such armed force in any case in which enlistment or commission in an organized unit of a reserve component of such armed force is not available to him; or

(B) the local board determines that enlistment or commission in a reserve component of such armed force is not available to him or that he has voluntarily enlisted or accepted appointment in an organized unit of a reserve component of an armed force other than the armed force in which he served.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to be applicable to any person to whom paragraph (1) of this subsection is applicable.

(3) Except as provided in section 4(i) of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940,

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*Heading inserted by EMC.

for a period of not less than one year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of not less than twenty-four months (i) as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.

(4) No person who is honorably discharged upon the completion of an enlistment pursuant to section 4(c) or section 4(g) shall be liable for induction for training and service under this title, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title.

(5) For the purposes of computation of the periods of active duty referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, no credit shall be allowed for—

(A) Periods of active duty training performed as a member of a reserve component pursuant to an order or call to active duty solely for training purposes;

(B) periods of active duty in which the service consisted solely of training under the Army specialized training program, the Army Air Force college training program, or any similar program under the jurisdiction of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard;

(C) periods of active duty as a cadet at the United States Military Academy or United States Coast Guard Academy, or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, or in a preparatory school after nomination as a principal, alternate, or candidate for admission to any of such academies;

(D) periods of active duty in any of the armed forces while being processed for entry into or separation from any educational program or institution referred to in paragraphs (B) or (C); or

(E) periods of active duty performed by medical, dental, or allied specialists in student programs prior to receipt of the appropriate professional degree or in intern training.

(c) **RESERVE COMPONENTS EXEMPTIONS.**—(1) Persons who, on February 1, 1951, were members of organized units of the federally recognized National Guard, the federally recognized Air National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Coast Guard Reserve, or the Public Health Service Reserve, shall, so long as they continue to be such members and satisfactorily participate in scheduled drills and training periods as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, be exempt from training and service by induction under the provisions of this title, but shall not be exempt from registration unless on active duty.

(2) (A) Any person, other than a person referred to in subsection (d) of this section, who—

(i) prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction; or

(ii) prior to the date scheduled for his induction and pursuant to a proclamation by the Governor of a State to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of that State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons who have not been issued orders to report for induction under this title; or

(iii) prior to the date scheduled for his induction and pursuant to a determination by the President that the strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons who have not been issued orders to report for induction, under this title;

enlists or accepts appointment, before attaining the age of 26 years, in the Ready Reserve of any Reserve component of the Armed Forces, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he serves satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Reserve or National Guard in accordance with section 270 of title 10 or section 502 of title 32, United States Code, as the case may be, or satisfactorily performs such other Ready Reserve service as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments or appointments under subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) of this clause may be accepted notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 (d) of this title. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (h) of this section, no person deferred under this clause who has completed six years of such satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve or National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than four consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after August 9, 1955. In no event shall the number of enlistments or appointments made under authority of this paragraph in any fiscal year in any Reserve component of the Armed Forces or in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard cause the personnel strength of such Reserve component or the Army National Guard of the Air National Guard, as the case may be, to exceed the personnel strength for which funds have been made available by the Congress for such fiscal year.

(B) A person who, under any provision of law, is exempt or deferred from training and service under this Act by reason of membership in a reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be shall, if he becomes a member of another reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, continue to be exempt or deferred to the same extent as if he had not become a member of another reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily.

(C) Except as provided in subsection (b) and the provisions of this subsection, no person who becomes a member of a reserve component after February 1, 1951, shall thereby be exempt from registration or training and service by induction under the provisions of this Act.

(D) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed after October 4, 1961, in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces (other than under section 511 (b) of title 10, United States Code), the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, prior to attaining age of twenty-six years, or any person enlisted or appointed in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard or enlisted in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months and deferred under the prior provisions of this paragraph as amended by the Act of October 4, 1961, Public Law 87-378

(75 Stat. 807), or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily during his obligated period of service as a member of such Ready Reserve or National Guard or the Ready Reserve of another reserve component or the National Guard of which he becomes a member, may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor.

(d) OFFICERS' TRAINING; DEFERMENT OF STUDENTS AUTHORIZED.—(1) Within such numbers as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, any person who (A) has been or may hereafter be selected for enrollment or continuance in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program established by the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), as amended, or the Reserve officers' candidate program of the Navy, or the platoon leaders' class of the Marine Corps, or the officer procurement programs of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve, or appointed an ensign, United States Naval Reserve, while undergoing professional training; (B) agrees, in writing, to accept a commission, if tendered, and to serve, subject to order of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over him (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), not less than two years on active duty after receipt of a commission; and (C) agrees to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under the first sentence of section 4(d)(3) of this Act, or until the sixth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under the second sentence of section 4(d)(3) of this Act, shall be deferred from induction under this title until after completion or termination of the course in instruction and so long as he continues in a regular or reserve status upon being commissioned, but shall not be exempt from registration. Such persons, except those persons who have previously completed an initial period of military or an equivalent period of active military training and service, shall be required while enrolled in such programs to complete a period of training equal (as determined under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) in duration and type of training to an initial period of military training. There shall be added to the obligated active commissioned service of any person who has agreed to perform such obligatory service in return for financial assistance while attending a civilian college under any such training program a period of not to exceed one year. Except as provided in paragraph (5), upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of, or subsequent to, such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months (not including duty performed under section 270(a) of title 10, (United States Code), as determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned to be necessary to qualify such person for a mobilization assignment. Upon being commissioned and assigned to a reserve component, such person shall be required to serve therein, or in a reserve component of any other armed force in which he is later appointed, until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of such commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(2) In addition to the training programs enumerated in paragraph (1) of this subsection, and under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may approve, the Secretaries of the military departments and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized to establish officer candidate programs leading to the commissioning of persons on active duty. Any person heretofore or hereafter enlisted in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve who thereafter has been or may be commissioned therein upon graduation from an Officers' Candidate School of such Armed Force shall, if not ordered to active duty as a commissioned officer, be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act so long as he performs satisfactory service as a commissioned officer in an appropriate unit of the Ready Reserve, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under such regulations, his commission may be revoked by such Secretary.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to preclude the President from providing, by regulations prescribed under subsection (h) of this section, for the deferment from training and service of any category or categories of students for such periods of time as he may deem appropriate.

(4) It is the sense of the Congress that the President shall provide for the annual deferment from training and service under this title of the numbers of optometry students and premedical, preosteopathic, preveterinary, preoptometry, and predental students at least equal to the numbers of male optometry, premedical, preosteopathic, preveterinary, preoptometry, and predental students at colleges and universities in the United States at the present levels as determined by the Director herein.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any Reserve Officers' Training Corps program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of paragraph (1) and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over him, such person may, without being relieved of his obligation under that sentence, be tendered, and accept, a commission in the Coast and Geodetic Survey instead of a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces. If he does not serve on active duty as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for at least six years, he shall, upon discharge therefrom, be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces, if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment, and in fulfillment of his obligation under the first sentence of paragraph (1), remain a member of a reserve component until the sixth anniversary of the receipt of his commission in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. While a member of a reserve component he may, in addition to as otherwise provided by law,

be ordered to active duty for such period that, when added to the period he served on active duty as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, equals two years.

(e) AVIATION CADET APPLICANTS.—Fully qualified and accepted aviation cadet applicants of the Army, Navy, or Air Force who have signed an agreement of service shall, in such numbers as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense, be deferred, during the period covered by the agreement but not to exceed four months, from induction for training and service under this title but shall not be exempt from registration.

(f) OFFICIALS.—The Vice President of the United States; the governors of the several States, Territories, and possessions, and all other officials chosen by the voters of the entire State, Territory, or possession; members of the legislative bodies of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and possessions; judges of the courts of record of the United States and of the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia shall, while holding such offices, be deferred from training and service under this title in the armed forces of the United States.

(g) MINISTERS OF RELIGION.—Regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, as defined in this title, and students preparing for the ministry under the direction of recognized churches or religious organizations, who are satisfactorily pursuing full-time courses of instruction in recognized theological or divinity schools, or who are satisfactorily pursuing full-time courses of instruction leading to their entrance into recognized theological or divinity schools in which they have been preenrolled, shall be exempt from training and service (but not from registration) under this title.

(h) (STUDENT DEFERMENTS; PRIME AGE GROUPS; OCCUPATIONS; DEPENDENTS; FITNESS; EXTENSION OF AGE OF LIABILITY; POSTING OF CLASSIFICATION LISTS, UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA)* (1) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the President shall, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces of persons satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of learning and who request such deferment. A deferment granted to any person under authority of the preceding sentence shall continue until such person completes the requirements for his baccalaureate degree, fails to pursue satisfactorily a full-time course of instruction, or attains the twenty-fourth anniversary of the date of his birth, whichever first occurs. Student deferments provided for under this paragraph may be substantially restricted or terminated by the President only upon a finding by him that the needs of the Armed Forces require such action. No person who has received a student deferment under the provisions of this paragraph shall thereafter be granted a deferment under this subsection, nor shall any such person be granted a deferment under subsection (i) of this section if he has been awarded a baccalaureate degree, except for extreme hardship to dependents (under regulations governing hardship deferments), or for graduate study, occupation, or employment necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. Any person who is in a deferred status under the provisions of subsection (i) of this section after attaining the nineteenth anniversary of the date of his birth, or who requests and is granted a student deferment under this paragraph, shall, upon the termination of such deferred status or deferment, and if qualified, be liable for induction as a registrant within the prime age group irrespective of his actual age, unless he is otherwise deferred under one of the exceptions specified in the preceding sentence. As used in this subsection, the term 'prime age group' means the age group which has been designated by the President as the age group from which selections for induction into the Armed Forces are first to be made after delinquents and volunteers.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces of any or all categories of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose continued service in an Office (other than an Office described in subsection (f)) under the United States or any State, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or whose activity in graduate study, research, or medical, dental, veterinary, optometric, osteopathic, scientific, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, chiropodial, or other endeavors is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: Provided, That no person within any such category shall be deferred except upon the basis of his individual status: Provided further, That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 4(a) of this Act until the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of their birth. This proviso shall not be construed to prevent the continued deferment of such persons if otherwise deferrable under any other provisions of this Act. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces (1) of any or all categories of persons in a status with respect to persons (other than wives alone, except in cases of extreme hardship) dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of any or all categories of those persons found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. For the purpose of determining whether or not the deferment of any person is advisable, because of his status with respect to persons dependent upon him for support, any payments of allowance which are payable by the United States to the dependents of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States shall be taken into consideration, but the fact that such payments of allowances are payable shall not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon financial considerations and shall not be deemed to remove the ground for deferment when the dependency is based upon other than financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance to the dependents. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces of any or all categories of persons who have children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. No deferment from such training and service in the Armed Forces shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual. There shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of each local board a list setting forth the names and classifications of those persons who have been classified by such local board. The President may, in carrying out the provisions of this title, recommend criteria for the classification of persons subject to induction under this title, and to the extent that such action is determined by the President to be consistent with the national interest, recommend that such criteria be administered uniformly throughout the United States whenever practicable; except that

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*Heading inserted by EMC.

no local board, appeal board, or other agency of appeal of the Selective Service System shall be required to postpone or defer any person by reason of his activity in study, research, or medical, dental, veterinary, optometric, osteopathic, scientific, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, chiropodial, or other endeavors found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest solely on the basis of any test, examination, selection system, class standing, or any other means conducted, sponsored, administered, or prepared by any agency or department of the Federal Government, or any private institution, corporation, association, partnership, or individual employed by an agency or department of the Federal Government.

(i) DEFERMENT OF STUDENTS.—(1) Any person who is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning shall, upon the facts being presented to the local board, be deferred (A) until the time of his graduation therefrom, or (B) until he attains the twentieth anniversary of his birth, or (C) until he ceases satisfactorily to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is the earliest.

(2) Any person who while satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution is ordered to report for induction under this title, shall, upon the facts being presented to the local board, be deferred (A) until the end of such academic year, or (B) until he ceases satisfactorily to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is the earlier: Provided, That any person who has heretofore had his induction postponed under the provisions of section 6 (i) (2) of the Selective Service Act of 1948; or any person who has heretofore been deferred as a student under section 6 (h) of such Act; or any person who hereafter is deferred under the provision of this subsection, shall not be further deferred by reason of pursuit of a course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of learning except as may be provided by regulations prescribed by the President pursuant to the provisions of subsection (h) of this section. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to preclude the President from providing, by regulations prescribed under subsection (h) of this section, for the deferment from training and service in the Armed Forces or training in the National Security Training Corps of any category or categories of students for such periods of time as he may deem appropriate.

(j) (CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS)* Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combatant training and service in the armed forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form. As used in this subsection, the term 'religious training and belief' does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views, or a merely personal moral code. Any person claiming exemption from combatant training and service because of such conscientious objections whose claim is sustained by the local board shall, if he is inducted into the armed forces under this title, be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or shall, if he is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, in lieu of such induction, be ordered by his local board, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, to perform for a period equal to the period prescribed in section 4(b) such civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as the local board pursuant to Presidential regulations may deem appropriate and any such person who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any such order from his local board shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 12 of this title, to have knowingly failed or neglected to perform a duty required of him under this title.

(k) DURATION OF EXEMPTION.—No exception from registration, or exemption or deferment from training and service, under this title, shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist.

(l) MINORITY DISCHARGES.—Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one shall be discharged from service in the armed forces of the United States while this title is in effect because such person entered such service without the consent of his parent or guardian.

(m) MORAL STANDARDS.—No person shall be relieved from training and service under this title by reason of conviction of a criminal offense, except where the offense of which he has been convicted may be punished by death, or by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

(n) APPEALS; OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENTS.—In the case of any registrant whose principal place of employment is located outside the appeal board area in which the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant is located, any occupational deferment made under subsection (h) of this section may, within five days after such deferment is made, be submitted for review and decision to the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which is located the principal place of employment of the registrant. Such decision of the appeal board shall be final unless modified or changed by the President, and such decision shall be made public.

(o) SOLE SURVIVING SON.—Except during the period of a war or a national emergency declared by the Congress after the date of the enactment of the 1964 amendment to this subsection, where the father or one or more sons or daughters of a family were killed in action or died in the line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, or subsequently died as a result of injuries received or disease incurred during such service, the sole surviving son of such family shall not be inducted for service under the terms of this title unless he volunteers for induction.

SEC. 7. (REPEALED)

SEC. 8. BOUNTIES; SUBSTITUTES; PURCHASES OF RELEASE.— (EMC note: these are prohibited. Text not printed here.)

SEC. 9. REEMPLOYMENT.—(a) Any person inducted into the armed forces under this title for training and service, who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of training and service under section 4 (b) shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such period of training and service, which shall include a record of any special proficiency or merit attained. In addition, each such person who is inducted into the armed forces under this title for training and service shall be given a physical examination at the beginning of such training and service, and upon the completion of his period of training and service under this title, each such person shall be given another physical examination and, upon his written request, shall be given a statement of physical condition by the Secretary concerned: Provided, That such statement shall not contain any reference to mental or other conditions which in the judgment of the Secretary concerned would prove injurious to the physical or mental health of the person to whom it pertains: **Provided further,** That, if upon completion of training and service under this title, such person continues on active duty without an interruption of more than seventy-two hours as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a physical examination upon completion of such training and service shall not be required unless it is requested by such person, or the medical authorities of the Armed Force concerned determine that the physical examination is warranted.

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*Heading inserted by EMC.

(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position (other than a temporary position) in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, and (2) makes application for reemployment within ninety days after he is relieved from such training and service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year.

(A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories, or possessions, or political subdivisions thereof, or the District of Columbia, such person shall—

(i) if still qualified to perform the duties of such position, be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay; or

(ii) if not qualified to perform the duties of such position by reason of disability sustained during such service but qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of the employer, be restored to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case;

(B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such person shall—

(i) if still qualified to perform the duties of such position, be restored by such employer or his successor in interest to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay; or

(ii) if not qualified to perform the duties of such position by reason of disability sustained during such service but qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of such employer or his successor in interest, be restored by such employer or his successor in interest to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case,

unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;

(C) if such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should—

(i) if still qualified to perform the duties of such position, be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay; or

(ii) if not qualified to perform the duties of such position by reason of disability sustained during such service but qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of the employer, be restored to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case.

(c) (1) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of training and service in the armed forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration.

(2) It is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) should be so restored in such manner as to give him such status in his employment as he would have enjoyed if he had continued in such employment continuously from the time of his entering the armed forces until the time of his restoration to such employment.

(d) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b), subsection (c) (1) or subsection (g) the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, specifically to require such employer to comply with such provisions and to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action: **Provided,** That any such compensation shall be in addition to and shall not be deemed to diminish any of the benefits of such provisions. The court shall order speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States Attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States Attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing of any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof specifically to require such employer to comply with such provisions: **Provided,** That no fees or court costs shall be taxed against any person who may apply for such benefits: **Provided further,** That only the employer shall be deemed a necessary party respondent to any such action.

(e) (1) Any person who is entitled to be restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of subsection (b) and who was employed, immediately before entering the armed forces, by any agency in the executive branch of the Government or by any Territory or possession, or political subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia, shall be so restored by such agency or the successor to its functions, or by such Territory, possession, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia. In any case in which, upon appeal of any person who was employed immediately before entering the armed forces by any agency in the executive branch of the Government or by the District of Columbia, the United States Civil Service Commission finds that—

(A) such agency is no longer in existence and its functions have not been transferred to any other agency; or

(B) for any reason it is not feasible for such person to be restored to employment by such agency or by the District of Columbia,

the Commission shall determine whether or not there is a position in any other agency in the executive branch of the Government or in the government of the District of Columbia for which such person is qualified and which is either vacant or held by a person having a temporary appointment thereto. In any case in which the Commission determines that there is such a position, such person shall be restored to such position by the agency in which such position exists or by the government of the District of Columbia, as the case may be. The Commission is authorized and directed to issue regulations giving full force and effect to the provisions of this section insofar as they relate to persons entitled to be restored to positions in the executive branch of the Government or in the government of the District of Columbia, including persons entitled to be restored under the last sentence of paragraph (2) of this subsection. The agencies in the executive branch of the Government and the government of the District of Columbia shall comply with such rules and regulations and orders issued by the Commission pursuant to this subsection. The Commission is authorized and directed whenever it finds, upon appeal of the person concerned, that any agency in the executive branch of the Government or the government of the District of Columbia has failed or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section, to issue an order specifically requiring such agency or the government of the District of Columbia to comply with such provisions and to compensate such person for any loss of salary or wages suffered by reason of failure to comply with such provisions, less any amounts received by him through other employment, unemployment compensation, or readjustment allowances: **Provided**, That any such compensation ordered to be paid by the Commission shall be in addition to and shall not be deemed to diminish any of the benefits of such provisions, and shall be paid by the head of the agency concerned or by the government of the District of Columbia out of appropriations currently available for salary and expenses of such agency or government, and such appropriations shall be available for such purpose. As used in this paragraph, the term "agency in the executive branch of the Government" means any department, independent establishment, agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the United States Government.

(2) Any person who is entitled to be restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of subsection (b), and who was employed, immediately before entering the armed forces, in the legislative branch of the Government, shall be so restored by the officer who appointed him to the position which he held immediately before entering the armed forces. In any case in which it is not possible for any such person to be restored to a position in the legislative branch of the Government and he is otherwise eligible to acquire a status for transfer to a position in the classified (competitive) civil service in accordance with section 2(b) of the Act of November 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 1212), the United States Civil Service Commission shall, upon appeal of such person, determine whether or not there is a position in the executive branch of the Government for which he is qualified and which is either vacant or held by a person having a temporary appointment thereto. In any case in which the Commission determines that there is such a position such person shall be restored to such position by the agency in which such position exists.

(3) Any person who is entitled to be restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of subsection (b) and who was employed, immediately before entering the armed forces, in the judicial branch of the Government, shall be so restored by the officer who appointed him to the position which he held immediately before entering the armed forces.

(f) In any case in which two or more persons who are entitled to be restored to a position under the provisions of this section or of any other law relating to similar reemployment benefits left the same position in order to enter the armed forces, the person who left such position first shall have the prior right to be restored thereto, without prejudice to the reemployment rights of the other person or persons to be restored.

(g) (1) Any person who after entering the employment to which he claims restoration, enlists in the Armed Forces of the United States (other than a reserve component) shall be entitled upon release from service under honorable conditions to all the reemployment rights and other benefits provided for by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if the total of his service performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any service, additional or otherwise, performed by him after August 1, 1961, does not exceed four years (plus in each case any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law).

(2) Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration, enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness and other than for training), whether or not voluntarily, in the Armed Forces of the United States or the Public Health Service in response to an order or call to active duty shall, upon his relief from active duty under honorable conditions, be entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if the total of such active duty performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any such active duty, additional or otherwise, performed after August 1, 1961, does not exceed four years (plus in each case any additional period in which he was unable to obtain orders relieving him from active duty).

(3) Any member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States who is ordered to an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three consecutive months shall, upon application for reemployment within thirty-one days after (A) his release from that active duty for training after satisfactory service, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to that active duty for training, or one year after his scheduled release from that training, whichever is earlier, be entitled to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section for persons inducted under the provisions of this title, except that (A) any person restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after that restoration, and (B) no reemployment rights granted by this paragraph shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over any veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851 and the following).

(4) Any employee not covered by paragraph (3) of this subsection who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall upon request be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the period required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training in the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his release from a period of such active duty for training or inactive duty training, or upon his discharge from hospitalization incident to that training, such employee shall be permitted to return to his position with such seniority, status, pay, and vacation as he would have had if he had not been absent for such purposes. He shall report for work at the beginning of his next regularly scheduled working period after expiration of the last calendar day necessary to travel from the place of training to the place of employment following his release, or within a reasonable time thereafter if delayed return is due to factors beyond the employee's control. Failure to report for work at such next regularly scheduled working period shall make the employee subject to the conduct rules of the employer pertaining to explanations and disci-

pline with respect to absence from scheduled work. If that employee is hospitalized incident to active duty for training or inactive duty training, he shall be required to report for work at the beginning of his next regularly scheduled work period after expiration of the time necessary to travel from the place of discharge from hospitalization to the place of employment, or within a reasonable time thereafter if delayed return is due to factors beyond the employee's control, or within one year after his release from active duty for training or inactive duty training, whichever is earlier. If an employee covered by this paragraph is not qualified to perform the duties of his position by reason of disability sustained during active duty for training or inactive duty training, but is qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of the employer or his successor in interest, he shall be restored by that employer or his successor in interest to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case.

(5) Any employee not covered by paragraph (3) of this subsection who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be considered as having been on leave of absence during the period required to report for the purpose of being inducted into, entering or determining by a preinduction or other examination his physical fitness to enter the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his rejection, upon completion of his preinduction or other examination, or upon his discharge from hospitalization incident to that rejection or examination, such employee shall be permitted to return to his position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(6) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4), full-time training or other full-time duty performed by a member of the National Guard under section 316, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32, United States Code, is considered active duty for training; and for the purpose of paragraph (4), inactive duty training performed by that member under section 502 of title 32, or section 301 of title 37, United States Code, is considered inactive duty training.

(h) The Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, shall render aid in the replacement in their former positions of persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty in the armed forces of the United States or the Public Health Service. In rendering such aid, the Secretary shall use the then existing Federal and State agencies engaged in similar or related activities and shall utilize the assistance of volunteers.

(i) RIGHT TO VOTE; POLL TAX.—
(Text not reprinted here.)

(j) REPORTS OF SEPARATION.—
(Text not reprinted here.)

SEC.10(a) SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM; O.S.S.R.—
(Text not reprinted here.)

SEC. 10 (b) OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES, AND BOARDS; PRINTING; PAROLES; LEASES.—The President is authorized—

(1) to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this title;

(2) to appoint, upon recommendation of the respective governor or comparable executive official, a State director of the Selective Service System for each headquarters in each State, Territory, and possession of the United States and for the District of Columbia, who shall represent the governor and be in immediate charge of the State headquarters of the Selective Service System; to employ such number of civilians, and to order to active duty with their consent and to assign to the Selective Service System such officers of the selective-service section of the State headquarters and headquarters detachments and such other officers of the federally recognized National Guard of the United States or other armed forces personnel (including personnel of the reserve components thereof), as may be necessary for the administration of the national and of the several State headquarters of the Selective Service System;

(3) to create and establish within the Selective Service System civilian local boards, civilian appeal boards, and such other civilian agencies, including agencies of appeal, as may be necessary to carry out its functions with respect to the registration, examination, classification, selection, assignment, delivery for induction, and maintenance of records of persons registered under this title, together with such other duties as may be assigned under this title. **Provided,** That no person shall be disqualified from serving as a counselor to registrants, including service as Government appeal agent, because of his membership in a Reserve component of the Armed Forces.

He shall create and establish one or more local boards in each county or political subdivision corresponding thereto of each State, Territory, and possession of the United States, and in the District of Columbia. Each local board shall consist of three or more members to be appointed by the President from recommendations made by the respective governors or comparable executive officials. No mem-shall serve on any local board or appeal board for more than No citizen shall be denied membership on any local board or appeal board on account of sex. The requirements outlined in the preceding two sentences shall be fully implemented and effective not later than January 1, 1968. **Provided,** That an intercounty local board consisting of at least one member from each component county or corresponding subdivision may be established for an area not exceeding five counties or political subdivisions corresponding thereto within a State or comparable jurisdiction when the President determines, after considering the public interest involved and the recommendation of the governor or comparable executive official or officials, that the establishment of such local board area will result in a more efficient and economical operation. Any such intercounty local board shall have within its area the same power and jurisdiction as a local board has in its area. No member of any local board shall be a member of the armed forces of the United States, but each member of any local board shall be a civilian who is a citizen of the United States residing in the county or political subdivision corresponding thereto in which such local board has jurisdiction, and each intercounty local board shall have at least one member from each county or political subdivision corresponding thereto included within the intercounty local board area. Such local boards, or separate panels thereof each consisting of three or more members, shall, under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, have the power within the respective jurisdictions of such local boards to hear and determine, subject to the right of appeal to the appeal boards herein authorized, all questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service under this title, of all individuals within the jurisdiction of such local boards. The decisions of such local board shall be final, except where an appeal is authorized and is taken in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. There shall be not less than one appeal board located within the area of each Federal judicial district in the United States and within each territory and possession of the United States, and such additional separate panels thereof, as may be prescribed by the President. Appeal boards within the Selective Service System shall be composed of civilians who are citizens of the United States and who are not members of the armed forces. The decision of such appeal boards shall be final in cases before them on appeal unless modified or changed by the President. The President, upon appeal or upon his own motion, shall have power to determine all claims or questions with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from training and service under this title, and the determination of the President shall be final.

No judicial review shall be made of the classification or processing of any registrant by local boards, appeal boards, or the President, except as a defense to a criminal prosecution instituted under section 12 of this title, after the registrant has responded either affirmatively or negatively to an order to report for induction, or for civilian work in the case of a registrant determined to be opposed to participation in war in any form: **Provided,** That such review shall go to the question of the jurisdiction herein reserved to local boards, appeal boards, and the President only when there is no basis in fact for the classification assigned to such registrant.

No person who is a civilian officer, member, agent, or employee of the Office of Selective Service Records, or the Selective Service System, or of any local board or appeal board or other agency of such Office or System, shall be excepted from registration or deferred or exempted from training and service, as provided for in this title, by reason of his status as such civilian officer, member, agent, or employee;

(4) to appoint, and to fix, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, the compensation of such officers, agents, and twenty-five years, or after he has attained the age of seventy-five. employees as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title: **Provided,** That the compensation of employees of local boards and appeal boards may be fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949: **Provided further,** That any officer on the active or retired list of the armed forces, or any reserve component thereof with his consent, or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provisions of this title (except to offices or positions on local boards or appeal boards established or created pursuant to section 10 (b) (3) may serve in and perform the functions of such office or position without loss of or prejudice to his status as such officer in the armed forces or reserve component thereof, or as such officer or employee in any department or agency of the United States: **Provided further,** That an employee of a local board having supervisory duties with respect to other employees of one or more local boards shall be designated as the 'executive secretary' of the local board or boards: **And provided further,** That the term of employment of such 'executive secretary' in such position shall in no case exceed ten years except when reappointed;

(5) to utilize the services of any or all departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States, and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, Territories, and possessions, and subdivisions thereof, and the District of Columbia, and of private welfare organizatons, in the execution of this title;

(6) to purchase such printing, binding, and blank-book work from public, commercial, or private printing establishments or binderies upon orders placed by the Public Printer or upon waivers issued in accordance with section 12 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, as amended, and to obtain by purchase, loan, or gift such equipment and supplies for the Selective Service System, as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, with or without advertising or formal contract;

(7) to prescribe eligibility, rules, and regulations governing the parole for service in the armed forces, or for any other special service established pursuant to this title, of any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this title;

(8) subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purpose, to procure such space as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress, approved March 31, 1947, by lease pursuant to existing statutes, except that the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended by section 15 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517; 40 U. S. C. 278a), shall not apply to any lease entered into under the authority of this title;

(9) subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purposes, to determine the location of such additional temporary installations as he may deem essential; to utilize and enlarge such existing installations; to construct, install, and equip, and to complete the construction, installation, and equipment of such buildings, structures, utilities, and appurtenances (including the necessary grading and removal, repair or remodeling of existing structures and installations), as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title; and, in order to accomplish the purpose of this title, to acquire lands, and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, for temporary use thereof, by donation or lease, and to prosecute construction thereon prior to the approval of the title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended;

(10) subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purposes, to utilize, in order to provide and furnish such services as may be deemed necessary or expedient to accomplish the purposes of this title, such personnel of the armed forces and of Reserve components thereof with their consent, and such civilian personnel, as may be necessary. For the purposes of this title, the provisions of section 14 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390, Seventy-ninth Congress) with respect to the maximum limitations as to the number of civilian employees shall not be applicable to the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force.

(c) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to delegate any authority vested in him under this title, and to provide for the subdelegation of any such authority.

(d) GIFTS.—In the administration of this title, gifts of supplies, equipment, and voluntary services may be accepted.

(e) FISCAL AGENT.—The Chief of Finance, United States Army, is authorized to act as the fiscal, disbursing, and accounting agent of the Director in carrying out the provisions of this title.

(f) SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—The Director is authorized to make final settlement of individual claims, or amounts not exceeding $50, for travel and other expenses of uncompensated personnel of the Office of Selective Service Records, or the Selective Service System, incurred while in the performance of official duties, without regard to other provisions of law governing the travel of civilian employees of the Federal Government.

(g) (DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO CONGRESS)* The Director of Selective Service shall submit to the Congress semiannually a written report covering the operation of the Selective Service System and such report shall include, by States, information as to the number of persons registered under this Act; the number of persons inducted into the military service under this Act; the number of deferments granted under this Act and the basis for such deferments; and such other specific kinds of information as the Congress may from time to time request.

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*Heading inserted by EMC.

SEC. 11. EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE.—

(Text not reprinted here.)

SEC. 12. PENALTIES.—(a) Any member of the Selective Service System or any other person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this title, or the rules or regulations made or directions given thereunder, who shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty, or having and exercising any authority under said title, rules, regulations, or directions who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making, of any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment, induction, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making of, any false statement or certificate regarding or bearing upon a classification or in support of any request for a particular classification, for service under the provisions of this title, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant thereto, or who otherwise evades or refuses registration or service in the armed forces or any of the requirements of this title, or who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to refuse or evade registration or service in the armed forces or any of the requirements of this title, or of said rules, regulations, or directions, or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this title, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant to this title, or any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere or attempt to do so in any way, by force or violence or otherwise, with the administration of this title or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or who conspires to commit any one or more of such offenses, shall, upon conviction in any district court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law may be tried by court martial, and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct. No person shall be tried by court martial in any case arising under this title unless such person has been actually inducted for the training and service prescribed under this title or unless he is subject to trial by court martial under laws in force prior to the enactment of this title. Precedence shall be given by courts to the trial of cases arising under this title, and such cases shall be advanced on the docket for immediate hearing, and an appeal from the decision or decree of any United States district court or United States court of appeals shall take precedence over all other cases pending before the court to which the case has been referred.

(b) Any person (1) who knowingly tranfers or delivers to another, for the purpose of aiding or abetting the making of any false identification or representation, any registration certificate, alien's certificate of nonresidence, or any other certificate issued pursuant to or prescribed by the provisions of this title, or rules or regulations promulgated hereunder; or (2) who, with intent that it be used for any purpose of false identification or representation, has in his possession any such certificate not duly issued to him; or (3) who forges, alters, knowingly destroys, knowingly mutilates, or in any manner changes any such certificate or any notation duly and validly inscribed thereon; or (4) who, with intent that it be used for any purpose of false identification or representation, photographs, prints, or in any manner makes or executes any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such certificate, or any colorable imitation thereof; or (5) who has in his possession any certificate purporting to be a certificate issued pursuant to this title, or rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, which he knows to be falsely made, reproduced, forged, counterfeited, or altered; or (6) who knowingly violates or evades any of the provisions of this title or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto relating to the issuance, transfer, or possession of such certificate, shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed $10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Whenever on trial for a violation of this subsection the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of any certificate not duly issued to him, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to establish an intent to use such certificate for purposes of false identification or representation, unless the defendant explains such possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

(c) The Department of Justice shall proceed as expeditiously as possible with a prosecution under this section, or with an appeal, upon the request of the Director of Selective Service System or shall advise the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing the reasons for its failure to do so.

SEC. 13. NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAWS.—

(Text not reprinted here.)

SEC. 14. CIVIL RELIEF.—

(Text not reprinted here.)

SEC. 15. NOTICE OF TITLE; VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS.—

(a) Every person shall be deemed o have notice of the requirements of this title upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice fixing a time for any registration under section 3.

(b) It shall be the duty of every registrant to keep his board informed as to his current address and changes in status as required by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

(c) If any provision of this title, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the title, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

(d) Except as provided in section 4 (c) or section 4 (g), nothing contained in this title shall be construed to repeal, amend, or suspend the laws now in force authorizing voluntary enlistment or reenlistment in the armed forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof, except that no person shall be accepted for enlistment after he has received orders to report for induction and except that, whenever the Congress or the President has declared that the national interest is imperiled, voluntary enlistment or reenlistment in such forces, and their reserve components, may be suspended by the President to such extent as he may deem necessary in the interest of national defense.

SEC. 16. DEFINITIONS.—When used in this title—

(a) The term "between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six" shall refer to men who have attained the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth and who have not attained the twenty-sixth anniversary of the day of their birth; and other terms designating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner.

(b) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, shall be deemed to mean the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Island, and Guam.

(c) The term "armed forces" shall be deemed to include the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard.

(d) The term "district court of the United States" shall be deemed to include the courts of the United States for the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(e) The term "local board" shall be deemed to include an intercounty local board in the case of any registrant who is subject to the jurisdiction of an intercounty local board

(f) The term "Director" shall be deemed to mean the Director of the Selective Service System.

(g) (1) The term "duly ordained minister of religion" means a person who has been ordained, in accordance with the ceremonial ritual, or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of a religious character, to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed of principles of such church, sect, or organization.

(2) The term "regular minister of religion" means one who as his customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, a religious sect, or organization of which he is a member, without having been formally ordained as a minister of religion, and who is recognized by such church, sect, or organization as a regular minister.

(3) The term "regular or duly-ordained minister of religion" does not include a person who irregularly or incidentally preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, religious sect, or organization and does not include any person who may have been duly ordained a minister in accordance with the ceremonial, rite, or discipline of a church, religious sect or organization, but who does not regularly, as a vocation, teach and preach the principles of religion and administer the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed of principles of his church, sect, or organization.

(h) The term "organized unit," when used with respect to a reserve component, shall be deemed to mean a unit in which the members thereof are required satisfactorily to participate in scheduled drills and training periods as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

(i) The term "reserve component of the armed forces" shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to include the federally recognized National Guard of the United States, the federally recognized Air National Guard of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve, and shall include, in addition to the foregoing, the Public Health Service Reserve when serving with the armed forces.

SEC. 17. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING LAWS; APPROPRIATIONS; TERMINATION OF INDUCTION.—(a) Except as provided in this title all laws or any parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this title are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. All funds appropriated for the administrative expenses of the Natonal Security Training Commission shall be appropriated directly to the Commission and all funds appropriated to pay the expenses of training carried out by the military departments designated by the Commission shall be appropriated directly to the Department of Defense.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title, no person shall be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces after July 1, 1971 except persons now or hereafter deferred under section 6 of this title after the basis for such deferment ceases to exist.

SEC. 18. UTILIZATION OF INDUSTRY.—

(This section provides for the procurement of articles and materials for the armed forces, including the seizure of facilities when necessary. Text not reprinted here.)

SEC. 19. SAVING PROVISION.—Nothing in this title shall be deemed to amend any provision of the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495).

SEC. 20. EFFECTIVE DATE.—This title shall become effective immediately; except that unless the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, declares a national emergency after the date of enactment of this Act, no person shall be inducted or ordered into active service without his consent under this title within ninety days after the date of its enactment.

SEC. 21. AUTHORITY TO ORDER RESERVE COMPONENTS TO ACTIVE FEDERAL SERVICE.—Until July 1, 1953, and subject to the limitations imposed by section 2 of the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, the President shall be authorized to order into the active military or naval service of the United States for a period of not to exceed twenty-four consecutive months, with or without their consent, any or all members and units of any or all Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States and retired personnel of the Regular Armed Forces. Unless he is sooner released under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned, any member of the inactive or volunteer reserve who served on active duty for a period of 12 months or more in any branch of the Armed Forces between the period December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, inclusive, who is now or may hereafter be ordered to active duty pursuant to this section, shall upon completion of 17 or more months of active duty since June 25, 1950, if he makes application therefor to the Secretary of the branch of service in which he is serving, be released from active duty and shall not thereafter be ordered to active duty for periods in excess of 30 days without his consent except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress: **Provided,** That the foregoing shall not apply to any member of the inactive or volunteer reserve ordered to active duty whose rating or specialty is found by the Secretary of the military department concerned to be critical and whose release to inactive duty prior to the period for which he was ordered to active duty would impair the efficiency of the military department concerned.

The President may retain the unit organizations and the equipment thereof, exclusive of the individual members thereof, in the active Federal service for a total period of five consecutive years, and upon being relieved by the appropriate Secretary from active Federal service, National Guard, or Air National Guard units, shall, insofar as practicable, be returned to their National Guard or Air National Guard status in their respective States, Territories, the

District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with pertinent records, colors, histories, trophies, and other historical impedimenta.

Sec. 2. Section 1 of the Act of August 3, 1950, chapter 537, as amended (77 Stat. 4), is amended by striking out "July 1, 1967" and inserting in place thereof "July 1, 1971."

Sec. 3. Section 16 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 2216), is amended by striking out "July 1, 1967" and inserting in place thereof "July 1, 1971."

Sec. 4. Section 9 of the Act of June 27, 1957, Public Law 85-62, as amended (77 Stat. 4), is amended by striking out "July 1, 1967" and inserting in place thereof "July 1, 1971."

Sec. 5. Sections 302 and 303 of title 37, United States Code, are each amended by striking out "July 1, 1957" whenever that date appears and inserting place thereof "July 1, 1971."

Sec. 6. Chapter 39 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting the following new section after section 673:

"§ 67a. Ready Reserve: members not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in units

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may order to active duty any member of the Ready Reserve of an armed force who—

"(1) is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, a unit of the Ready Reserve;

"(2) has not fulfilled his statutory reserve obligation; and

"(3) has not served on active duty for a total of 24 months.

"(b) A member who is ordered to active duty under this section may be required to serve on active duty until his total service on active duty equals 24 months. If his enlistment or other period of military service would expire before he has served the required period under this section, it may be extended until he has served the required period.

"(c) To achieve fair treatment among members of the Ready Reserve who are being considered for active duty under this section, appropriate consideration shall be given to—

"(1) family responsibilities; and

"(2) employment necessary to maintain the national health, safety, or interest."; and

(3) by inserting the following item in the analysis:

"673a. Ready Reserve: members not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in units."

Approved June 30, 1967.

ENGINEERS JOINT COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

NATIONAL SOCIETIES

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING, METALLURGICAL, AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERS
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION
INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS
SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL STRESS ANALYSIS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS
SOCIETY OF FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERS
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COST ENGINEERS

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REGIONAL SOCIETIES

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS
MICHIGAN ENGINEERING SOCIETY
ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI
LOUISIANA ENGINEERING SOCIETY
NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEERING SOCIETIES OF NEW ENGLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES COUNCIL OF ENGINEERING SOCIETIES
HARTFORD ENGINEERS CLUB
INTERNATIONAL MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (NEW JERSEY CHAPTER)
CHINESE INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (NEW YORK)

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ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CERAMIC ENGINEERS
SOCIETY FOR NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING
INSTRUMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL
INTERNATIONAL MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SOCIETY
SOCIETY OF WOMEN ENGINEERS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANT ENGINEERS
SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY